

هنا من العمل

INTERNATIONAL

Herald



Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: High, 54; Low, 41 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly sunny, 52-55 (12-13). London: Dry, sunny, 50-55 (12-13). Tomorrow: same. Yesterday's high, 54-55 (12-13). Channel: Slight. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 72-80 (23-24). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 65-80 (18-24). Yesterday's high, 70-80 (21-24).

Austria	..... 10 S.F.	Libya	..... 9 Fiat.
Belgium	..... 10 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 1.75 O.K.	Netherlands	..... 0.25 Flor.
France	..... 1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	..... 2.4
Germany	..... 0.70 D.M.	Norway	..... 1.25 N.Kr.
Greece	..... 1.00 Dr.	Portugal	..... 1 Esc.
Great Britain	..... 1/6	Spain	..... 16 Ptas.
India	..... Rs. 2.25	Sweden	..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	..... 20 Rials	Switzerland	..... 2.20 S.Fr.
Italy	..... 130 Lire	Turkey	..... 4.25 Lira
Japan	..... 1.00 Yen	U.S. Military	..... 20.15
Lebanon	..... 75 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 200 D.

No. 27,294 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1970 Established 1887



BROKEN SPAN—Rescue workers try to free the men trapped under the collapsed section of Melbourne's Westgate Bridge, which fell on top of workers' huts. At least 32 persons were killed. Story on Page 4.

Vietnam Reds Reiterate Rejection Of Nixon Peace Bid at Paris Talks

By Anatole Shub
PARIS, Oct. 15 (WP)—Vietnam Communists at the Paris peace talks today made clear their "firm, total and categorical" rejection of President Nixon's five-point peace proposals, which they termed "extremely absurd" and "perfidious maneuvers."
The chief U.S. negotiator, David E. Bruce, replied that the Communist position at the 38th session of the deadlocked talks was "negative" and "intransigent," but that the United States would pursue the negotiations. "We prefer not to take their comments as a final position," Mr. Bruce told newsmen after the six-hour session.
However, questioned by newsmen, Mr. Bruce noted that he "was

Ottawa Sends Army Troops Into Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Canadian troops began moving into Montreal today while, in the federal capital of Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau told the House of Commons that he had cancelled his long-planned trip to the Soviet Union.
The army troops coming into Montreal, already in the grip of the tightest security measures since World War II, will guard public buildings and protect the city's population. They were sent in at the request of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa after an urgent meeting of the provincial cabinet.
Sources close to the Quebec separatist movement expressed anger at the move and said it was likely to give a new political dimension to the crisis caused by the kidnappings of British trade commissioner James Cross and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.
Meanwhile, Robert Lemieux, the lawyer representing separatists, claimed today that the Quebec government had discovered where kidnapped Mr. Laporte is being held. Speaking at a press conference, he said a Montreal businessman close to the Liberal party of Premier Bourassa had told him that the government was now waiting to discover where Mr. Cross was being detained before launching a police operation.
In announcing the cancellation of his Soviet trip, Mr. Trudeau did not give any reason, but it was clear that it was due to the crisis arising from the kidnappings and the ransom demands of the Quebec Liberation Front. His trip was to have begun on Monday.
Meanwhile, political tension rose here today as a number of leading Quebec citizens urged the provincial government to give in to the demands of the kidnappers, the separatist Quebec Liberation Front. The front has demanded, among other things, that the government should free 23 "political prisoners" and free them either to Cuba or to Algeria together with a ransom of \$500,000 in gold, in return for the lives of their two hostages.
René Lévesque, leader of the separatist party (Parti Québécois), which polled 25 percent of the votes in the last provincial election, said in a statement today that further delays in releasing the prisoners would harm "the honor and dignity of all Quebecers."
The statement also was signed by Claude Ryan, publisher of the French-language daily, Le Devoir.

Baltimore Tops Cincinnati To Win Series in 5 Games

The Baltimore Orioles, who failed in their championship quest last year, yesterday won the World Series when they defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 4-3, in the fifth game.
The Orioles again had to come from behind to take yesterday's game in Baltimore as starter Mike Cuellar was tagged for three first-inning runs. But he shut out the Reds the rest of the way and the Baltimore bats took over.
Every batter in the Orioles' lineup with the exception of Cuellar had at least one hit and Frank Robinson and Merv Rettenmund each had a homer.
Last year, the Orioles were Series casualties of the New York Mets. Details on Page 13.

U.S. Moves Into Rail Business

By Marjorie Hunter
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Congress voted yesterday to create and partly finance a private corporation to operate the nation's rapidly dwindling railroad passenger service.
A bill described as "emergency legislation" cleared the Senate and the House by voice vote and was rushed to the White House.
The new legislation stops just short of nationalizing the passenger trains—a move that has been suggested in some quarters in recent years.
The bill would establish a private, profit-making National Railroad Passenger Corporation to take over and run intercity passenger trains in areas of high-density travel.
Railroads would have until next day 1 to sign contracts under which the corporation would take over their passenger operations, railroads failing to do so would be required to continue operating their passenger trains for at least five years.
In return for being relieved of operating passenger trains, a railroad would contribute a designated amount in cash or equipment to the corporation and would have the choice of taking stock in the corporation or receiving an income write-off as compensation.
Loans Authorized
The legislation authorizes a federal grant of \$40 million to help a corporation get started. It also authorizes guaranteed federal loans of up to \$100 million to the corporation to finance improvements and up to \$300 million in guaranteed federal loans to railroads for contributions to the corporation.
Sponsors of the legislation emphasized that it would not create nationwide rail passenger network such as once existed. Instead, they said, it will merely prevent "complete abandonment" of rail passenger service along specific corridors.
The Department of Transportation said recently that the rail

passenger deficit in 1969 totaled about \$200 million.
Thomas M. Goodfellow, president of the Association of American Railroads, said after yesterday's vote: "The railroad industry has this enlightened approach and stands ready to work closely with the new corporation."
The corporation is to be managed by a 15-member board of directors. Eight would be appointed by the President, three by railroads holding common stock in the corporation, and four by preferred stockholders.
Atlantic Line Liquidation
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Atlantic Coast Line, one of the leading railroad systems serving the Southeastern states, said today that directors have authorized the liquidation of the company and termination of its corporate existence, subject to stockholder approval.
Passenger business accounted for less than 10 percent of the company's revenues.
A special stockholders meeting will be held Jan. 15 to act on the proposal. No further details were given.
Last March, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Coastline Industries called off merger talks. Atlantic Coast Line's holdings include 1.3 million shares, or 15 percent of Seaboard common.

Russian Peace Plan Asks 2-Phase Israeli Pullout

Withdrawal's Timing Is Key; U.S. Assailed

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today made public its latest plan for a Middle East settlement. It would include the recognition by all sides of a formal "state of peace" even while Israeli forces continue to occupy some Arab territory.
Previously, Moscow had insisted on a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands before a legally-recognized end to the Israeli-Arab confrontation could be declared.
Western diplomats said that the newest Russian peace initiative—including the provision for a "state of peace" after a preliminary Israeli withdrawal—had been proposed privately to the United States, Britain and France at a Big Four meeting at the United Nations last June.
But in recent months, the Russian plan had been overshadowed by efforts to implement the American initiative, proposed by Secretary of State William F. Rogers at about the same time and given Russian support.



YES OR NO—Acting President Anwar Sadat casting his ballot in the Egyptian presidential referendum. Voters could mark their ballots yes or no. Story on Page 2.

U.S. May Accept Palestinian State

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, a major architect of U.S. cease-fire plan, today belittled as "sour wine in an old bottle" the most recent version of a Russian peace plan for the Middle East, published in Pravda today.
His judgment that there was nothing new in it was echoed later by a State Department spokesman who declined, under questioning, to speculate why the Russians would raise an old-hat peace plan at this time.
"I hope that we can hear something which is more forthcoming in the days ahead than the Moscow proposal," said Mr. Sisco in an NBC television interview. He noted that Secretary of State William F. Rogers, who this evening meets with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the UN, will be conferring tomorrow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.
[The UPI reported that the United States today opened the door for possible creation of a Palestinian state in the Middle East. It said that State Department spokesman John P. King stated that "the Palestinians will have to be a partner in the peace and their legitimate interests and aspirations will have to be considered in any such peace settlement."
[In answer to a question on a Palestinian entity, UPI said, Mr. King read a prepared statement saying, "We have no preconceived ideas about what form Palestinian participation might take. We do note that more and more Palesti-

Plane Lands in Turkey

2 Men Hijack Soviet Airliner; Stewardess Slain, 3 Wounded

ISTANBUL, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A Lithuanian truck driver and his teen-age son, carrying rifles, pistols and hand grenades, hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey today, killing a stewardess and seriously wounding the pilot, radio operator and an unidentified passenger.
Turkish police said the two men forced the plane, an An-24 twin-engine turboprop on a domestic flight, to land at Trabzon on the Black Sea coast of northern Turkey.
The hijackers, identified as Brazdasas Korojevo, 46, and his son, Algirdas, 18, Lithuanians living in Uzbekistan, a central Asian Soviet republic, requested political asylum after the plane landed. They were arrested, according to a Turkish police spokesman.
A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement later said the two men would be charged with "homicide, carrying arms, armed assault and inflicting injuries to three persons."
The co-pilot of the plane, which the Soviet news agency, Tass, said was carrying 51 persons on a domestic flight from Samuil to Sukhumi, said the hijackers broke into the pilot's cabin shortly after the 0830 GMT takeoff. They brandished weapons and gave a printed message to the pilot.
"It said: 'Don't move. Don't operate the radio and fly the plane in the direction we tell you,'" the co-pilot, who was not immediately identified, said.
"The captain (Valery Advelev) then started a series of air acrobatics to make the hijackers lose their balance but they fired their guns anyway," the co-pilot said.
One bullet hit Nadejda Kurchenko, a 21-year-old Ukrainian stewardess, just below the heart. Other shots wounded Capt. Adeyev, Georgi Chaprakov, the radio operator, and an unidentified passenger, the co-pilot said.
"At that point, seeing there was no way out, I grabbed the controls and did what the pirates told me," the co-pilot said.
The plane landed at Trabzon at 1010 GMT, firing off flares for emergency landing clearance.
Turkish officials said Capt. Adeyev was "improving" after
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

3 From U.K., Sweden, U.S. Share Nobel Medicine Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15 (AP)—The 1970 Nobel Prize for Medicine today was awarded jointly to Sir Bernard Katz of London, Prof. Ulf Von Euler of Stockholm and Dr. Julius Axelrod of Bethesda, Md., for their discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanisms for their storage, release and inactivation.
The work of the scientists shed light on the metabolic route by which the body carries intravenously administered drugs, and how the drugs affect the nervous system.
The three scientists share the 400,000 crowns (about \$80,000) prize for work that has given answers to questions of fundamental importance for the understanding of the mechanism behind the transmission between the nerve cells.
Sir Bernard Katz, born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1911, is professor of biophysics at University College in London, England.
The American recipient, Dr. Axelrod, 58, is chief of the pharmacology section of the



Sir Bernard Katz
National Institute of Mental Health at Bethesda.



Prof. Ulf Von Euler
University in 1955. He is a specialist in the field of biochemical mechanism of drug and hormone actions and glandular research. The scientist is blind in one eye as a result of a laboratory accident 35 years ago when a bottle of ammonia blew up in his face.



Dr. Julius Axelrod
Dr. Axelrod, who resides in Rockville, was at the dentist's when word was received of the Nobel award. "I am overwhelmed," he said. "My work is everything I enjoy doing." He said he plans nothing special with the award money at this time.

Dr. Axelrod joined the National Institute of Mental Health in 1954 after five years with the National Institutes of Health. He is married and has two children.
Sir Bernard became a medical doctor in Leipzig in 1934, went to England because of Nazi persecution of Jews before World War II and received a Ph.D. in London in 1938 and became a doctor of science in 1943. He was a Carnegie Research Fellow in Sydney, Australia, 1938-42, served with the Australian Air Force, 1942-45, and returned to London after the war, settling at University College in London. He has been professor of biophysics there since 1952. Since 1968 he has also been secretary of the Royal Society.
False Alarm?
[At Berkeley, Calif., Reuters reported Sir Bernard said here that his first reaction to the news was to wonder "whether it wasn't a false alarm." But he was quickly reassured by the dean of the graduate division of the University of California
(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Heath Creates 2 Ministries, For Environment, Industry

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath shifted the British government structure today, creating a large new ministry for the environment and one for trade and industry.
The two new super-departments cover five former ministries. Mr. Heath announced other steps to tighten control of public spending and scrutinize proposed future projects.
One general aim was "less government"—the slogan the new Conservative prime minister has used to define his outlook. He has said industry and individuals must do more for themselves and rely less on public help.
But the protection of human sur-

Phase 4 of Vietnam Pullout Reportedly Exceeds Its Goal

SAIGON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—U.S. spokesmen today announced official completion of President Nixon's phase-four troop-withdrawal program and the U.S. Air Force com-

Ky Received By Pope in Vatican Talk

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT)—South Vietnam's vice-president, Nguyen Cao Ky, had a 75-minute audience with Pope Paul VI today which had not been previously announced and was shorn of official protocol. Well-placed sources in the Vatican said the pontiff and Mr. Ky were believed to have discussed President Nixon's plan for an internationally supervised truce in Indochina and a wide range of other topics.

The sources noted that Mr. Ky had asked for an audience after he had been named a special delegate of his government to the peace talks with the Vietnamese Communists in Paris almost two years ago. However, the Vatican seemed to be in no hurry to arrange an audience.

The vice-president, who is usually identified with a hard line toward Hanoi and the Viet Cong, comes from a Buddhist family, but professes no strong religious convictions.

Arrived From Saigon

Mr. Ky, accompanied by his wife, arrived here this morning by air from Saigon and flew to Paris after the audience where he is scheduled to spend a few days before proceeding to New York to attend the UN General Assembly.

Pope Paul and Mr. Ky conferred in French without interpreters in the pontiff's private library. A South Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said afterward that they had talked about the activities of Roman Catholic missions in South Vietnam and international problems.

Italian newspapers speculated today that the pontiff may stop over briefly in Saigon during his trip to the Philippines and Australia late in November and early in December.

However, a Vatican official stated that no decision on stopovers or sidetrips during the Pope's forthcoming journey had yet been taken.

The daily list of papal audiences, issued by the Vatican press office, omitted any mention today of Mr. Ky's visit. This was taken to mean that the Vatican considered it as an unofficial event whose importance should not be overrated.

pleted its withdrawal from the Tuy Hoa Air Base in central South Vietnam.

Military sources said the new withdrawal actually exceeded Mr. Nixon's goal of a reduction of U.S. military strength to 384,000 men by the beginning of this week. But they said official figures of how far the goal had been passed would not be available until next Monday.

The phase-four program was aimed at withdrawal of 50,000 troops between May and mid-October, reducing the total of American servicemen in Vietnam from 434,000 last spring. Mr. Nixon said earlier this week a reduction of another 40,000 would be made by Christmas.

Military spokesmen in both Cambodia and Vietnam reported light battlefield action today, but Viet Cong guerrillas set off a bomb that blew out the windows of an apartment house occupied by U.S. civilian workers here today. There were no injuries.

Communiques from Phnom Penh said the Cambodian military command sees the current lull in fighting as a possible prelude to a new offensive as monsoon rains subside.

Among the American outposts shelled overnight were a unit of the 101st Airborne Brigade 19 miles northwest of Da Nang and a position of the 1st Marine Division, 12 miles southwest of Da Nang. Specific casualties at each camp were not listed for security reasons.

U.S. Air Force B-52 bombers again concentrated their raids against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, military sources said. There have been no B-52 missions in Vietnam for five days as the bombers flew raids against guerrilla supply routes.

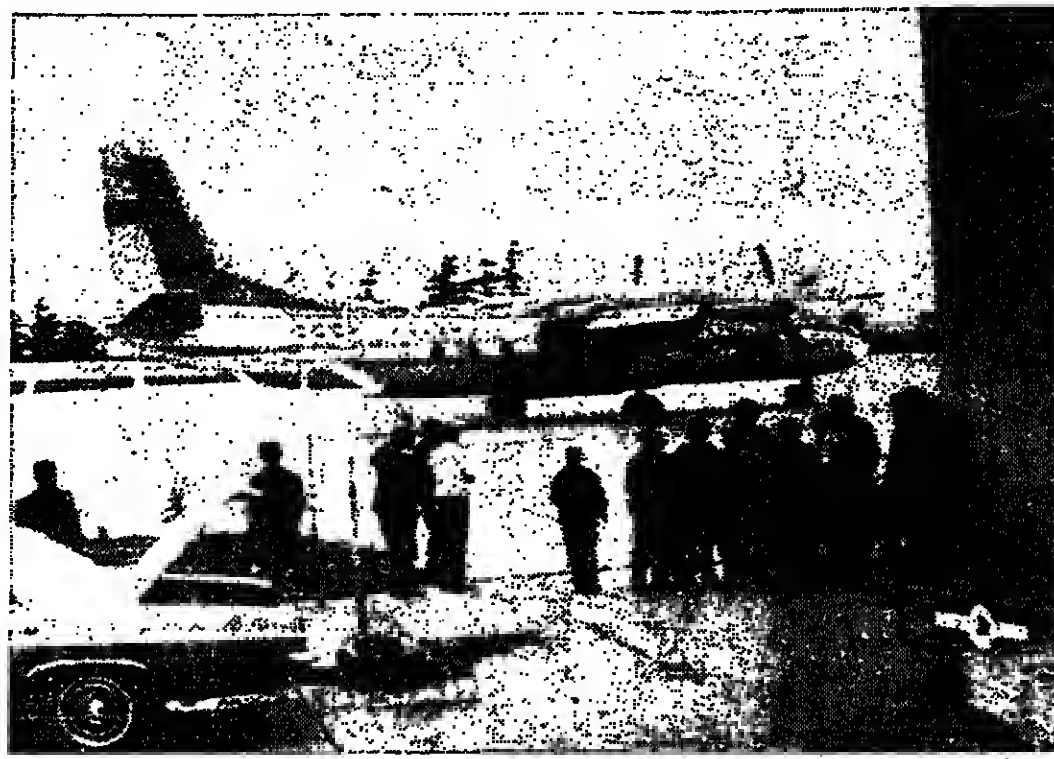
Airfield Recaptured

VIETNAMESE, Laos, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Pro-government forces have recaptured Muong Soui and its strategic airfield northeast of the Plain of Jars without opposition, military sources said yesterday.

They said the troops, Meo tribesmen under U.S.-supported Gen. Vang Pao, moved into the shattered town Oct. 10. It was deserted, and no guerrillas were found in the immediate vicinity.

The Meo guerrillas attacked Muong Soui five weeks ago, but were repulsed by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops. Since then the town has been subjected to heavy air attacks by U.S. fighter-bombers and Royal Lao Air Force planes.

The sources said the bombing and monsoon rains combined to cut guerrilla supply routes to Muong Soui, and the estimated battalion of North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops decided to withdraw.



The hijacked Soviet An-24 airliner awaiting release at Trabzon airport.

UN Told Africans May Go Red If West Sells Arms to Pretoria

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI)—President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, warned Western powers today that the continued sale of arms to South Africa will turn African countries into allies of the Communists.

He also told the General Assembly that an appropriate way of celebrating the UN's 25th anniversary would be to seat mainland China.

"There comes a time when we only make ourselves ridiculous by refusing to face the facts of change—whether we like that change or not," he said.

Mr. Nyerere's comments were aimed mainly at deterring Britain from resuming the sale of naval supplies to South Africa, but he also hit France with the harshest criticism heard so far of its defiance of the Security Council arms embargo. In addition, he hit indirectly at the United States for increasing foreign investment in South Africa.

A Western diplomat described his speech, which pleaded for understanding of the role of the African "freedom fighters" against South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia, as "a magnificent statement of the impatience in Africa about the developments in southern Africa."

Noting that many French-speaking countries have been reluctant to criticize Paris for continuing to provide arms to South Africa, Mr. Nyerere charged that "to France, the obligations of friendship and peace grow only one way."

Also in the assembly today, President Charles Helou of Lebanon introduced the Middle East question, contending that continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories had set off "an inexorable chain reaction," threatening the future of our planet and the future of the United Nations.

The Middle East also figured in other discussions here, notably that of late afternoon between Secretary of State William Rogers and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. The two reportedly were seeking some means by which peace talks could be resumed through UN Middle East representative Gunnar Jarring.

Working Dinner

Mr. Riad's reaction was expected to give some clue to the attitude of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who will be Mr. Rogers' guest at a working dinner tomorrow. The United States is reportedly seeking some "reconciliation" of Soviet-Egyptian violations of the military standstill that would amount to less than total withdrawal of missiles from the prohibited zone.

Egypt has formally asked for a General Assembly debate on the Middle East starting Oct. 26. Some Western powers as well as Israel fear that if this actually takes place, it may further freeze positions and make impossible further talks through Mr. Jarring.

Secretary-General U Thant hopes to focus the issue in a dinner for the Big Four foreign ministers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—planned for Oct. 23.

Separately, members of the 15-nation Security Council plan a closed meeting at the foreign minister level next week in accordance with a resolution passed last summer endorsing such broad discussions on a periodic basis.

In another speech today, Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo expressed new hope for a peaceful solution to the dispute with Britain over Gibraltar. He described Spain's role in Latin America as the "most generous decolonizer in history."

On TV today, Mr. Sisco accused the Soviet Union of failing to honor the military standstill agreement on the Suez Canal that has been a key feature of the U.S. peace-seeking plan. He disputed Moscow's contention that Russia was not directly involved in the standstill pact, and he rejected Moscow's denial of Russian complicity in Egyptian violations of the standstill.

The United States has previously said that it possessed evidence of Russian aid in Egypt's violations of the standstill pact involving Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles into the standstill zone or closer to the canal. Mr. Sisco repeated U.S. contentions that the move could not have been made without Moscow's knowledge or help.

Asked whether the Russians were in fact a party to the cease-fire agreement, Mr. Sisco said that they had been given the proposal in writing and "accepted" it.

As for the prospects of extending the initial 90-day cease-fire for another three months past Nov. 5, Mr. Sisco said he thought the chances were reasonably good because neither side appeared to want to resume the fighting.

But he expressed doubt about whether the Soviet Union indeed seeks a political settlement in the area, citing, as a basis for the doubt, the violations of the standstill.

Mr. Sisco's belittling of the latest Russian peace proposal as "sour wine in an old bottle" goes one step further than a similar phrase employed recently by another U.S. official commenting on a Communist peace plan. David K.E. Bruce, ambassador to the P.E. negotiations, was fighting on behalf of the "whole Arab nation," that is, the entire Arab world.

The rally was considered a milestone by the leadership of el-Fatah, which also controls the Palestine Liberation Organization. It was the first guerrilla rally since the civil war and the first time in months that Mr. Arafat has made a major public appearance here.

The dozens of armed guerrillas who swarmed around the monument brandished their Soviet-made assault rifles in violation of the peace agreement. Mr. Arafat and the king signed this week. It said guerrillas should not carry arms in the cities and should use bases in the countryside.

Nonetheless, Mr. Arafat told the cheering throng, "We respect this agreement which we signed; it was signed in the name of the (Palestinian) revolution."

Soviet Airliner Is Hijacked To Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

An emergency operation at Trabzon Hospital. Passengers were moved to a hotel.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry said the plane, its passengers and crew would be returned to Russia as soon as possible, "according to international tradition."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union asked today for the extradition of the "criminal murderers" who hijacked the Aeroflot plane.

The Turkish government has asked the Turkish authorities to extradite the criminal murderers for trial in the U.S.S.R. and also to return the airliner and the Soviet citizens who were on board the An-24," Tass said.

The hijacking was the first successful seizure of a Russian passenger plane.

Three previous hijack attempts in the air and one on the ground are known to have been foiled.

In September, 1964, two armed men were thwarted when they tried to force the pilot of a small plane to fly across the Black Sea from Moldavia.

In June, 1965, a Moscow newspaper reported that an armed man had killed a flight engineer in an abortive bid to divert an aircraft over the Baltic republics. In August, 1966, three armed men were foiled when they tried to hijack a plane flying near the Turkish border.

In June of this year, Leningrad newspapers reported that several arrests were made when a group of persons tried to seize a plane at a Jewish airport. According to Jewish sources in Moscow, the majority were Jews. They were seized before they boarded the plane.

Palestinian State Considered By U.S.; Soviet Bid Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

Arab governments in the area. They and Israel through negotiations will have to determine what might emerge in any peaceful political settlement," UPI reported.

In a background briefing Oct. 5, a high official, who insisted on anonymity, said that any Palestinian state would have to result from Israel peace talks and would not be created through any scheme devised by Washington. The official said, however, that one possibility for such a state would be a combination of the (now Israeli-occupied) West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

Officials acknowledged today, UPI said, that the U.S. statement on a possible Palestinian state was a bid for Palestinian Arab support for a peace settlement.

On TV today, Mr. Sisco accused the Soviet Union of failing to honor the military standstill agreement on the Suez Canal that has been a key feature of the U.S. peace-seeking plan. He disputed Moscow's contention that Russia was not directly involved in the standstill pact, and he rejected Moscow's denial of Russian complicity in Egyptian violations of the standstill.

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Power Play Ousts Militant In Iraq Junta

Vice-President Sought Intervention in Jordan

BEIRUT, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Iraqi Vice-President Hardan Abdel Ghaffar Tikriti was ousted from the government today in a reported power struggle within the ruling Baathist party.

Baghdad broke into its regular newscast to announce that Mr. Tikriti had been removed from all his civilian and military jobs and assigned a post as an ambassador to the Foreign Ministry.

The statement from the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC)—Iraq's highest authority—followed Arab press reports that Mr. Tikriti was trying to gain control of the armed forces in a power bid.

His ouster came while he was visiting Madrid. An earlier radio broadcast today said that he was scheduled to return to Baghdad tonight.

Reuters reported later that Mr. Tikriti flew back to Baghdad to night. The wire service quoted Baathists in Beirut, where he had touched down en route, as saying that he would challenge the Baathist leaders in Baghdad who had dismissed him from one of two vice-presidencies in Iraq.

Middle East experts said Mr. Tikriti's removal grew out of his unsuccessful push for Israeli intervention in the Jordanian civil war last month.

In that fighting, Iraq did an about-face and failed to offer the Palestinian guerrillas the support they had previously been promised in militant terms. Its 12,000 troops stationed in Jordan were subsequently accused by the Arab press of collusion with King Hussein in the war.

King Hussein gave credibility to these reports by describing the Iraqi forces as "our brothers and comrades in arms" during the fighting.

Mr. Tikriti ranked as a member of the ruling council and a major force within the government. An air marshal, he formerly commanded the air force and depended on this group for much of his support.

Iraq has been run by a militant branch of the Baathist party, an Arab Socialist movement, since a coup in July, 1968. Mr. Tikriti was among the original leaders, but he became vice-president only last April.

In recent days Arab press reports had indicated that Mr. Tikriti was rising in power. Several newspapers predicted he would topple the Baathist regime.

Iraq's failure to support the Palestinians has drawn heavy criticism from the competing Baathist governments in Syria and the guerrillas. Other groups have scored the government's action as weakness in a showdown.

"The Iraqi regime showed itself nothing more than a regime of Jews," said a Syrian newspaper, "proving itself to be one of deeds," the weekly, Arab World, said.

Millions of Egyptians Vote In Presidential Referendum

By William Tuohy

HELIOPOLIS, Egypt, Oct. 15—Still mourning Gamal Abdel Nasser, millions of Egyptians voted today in a national referendum which will confirm president-designate Anwar Sadat as his successor.

The only question in doubt is the size of Mr. Sadat's majority, which is expected to approach 100 percent. He was selected for Mr. Nasser's mantle by the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, and nominated unanimously by the National Assembly last week.

The ritual of Mr. Sadat's confirmation today took place in the shadow of the 40 days of public mourning declared on Mr. Nasser's death Sept. 28. All public and many private buildings are draped in black, and hundreds of thousands of cars, shops and homes display Mr. Nasser's photograph.

"Do You Agree?"

Balloting took place in schoolhouses and other public buildings around the country from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The ballot itself asks the question in Arabic: "Do you agree to elect Mr. Anwar Sadat as president of the United Arab Republic?"

Between 7 and 8 million persons are expected to mark their answer to the question. The result is to be announced tomorrow, and Mr. Sadat can be sworn in Saturday.

In Heliopolis, an upper-class suburb of Cairo, not far from Mr. Nasser's home, a grizzled old woman swaddled in a black veil walked into the secondary school building and was given a ballot.

"How do I vote for the president?" she asked a woman clerk. The clerk explained that marking a red circle on the ballot meant a vote for Mr. Sadat as president. Marking a black circle was a vote against him.

The old woman walked to the corner of the room into a curtainless booth and dutifully marked her ballot. She returned it folded over so that her choice remained private and dropped it into a wooden ballot box.

In another neighborhood, a young man, Saïda Zahrah, the official name, was asked how the balloting was going, and replied, "as everyone has voted yes for President Sadat."

In the balloting, women and men vote in different rooms. Official estimates that about 800,000 women will have voted today.

In the Heliopolis secondary school for girls one voter, Dr. Akia Ramadan, professor of English at the University College for Women, said that "all the women are coming out to vote. They are coming to vote for President Sadat as Nasser's successor. We cannot forget that it was Nasser who liberated Egypt. It goes without saying that we all subscribe to President Nasser's principles and we are sure that President Sadat does too."

No Sign of Trouble

In addition to clerks, policemen were on duty at all the polling places but there was no sign of trouble.

At the Heliopolis school, Interior Minister Charrouf Gomas dropped by on an inspection trip of the precincts. He is one of the half dozen senior leaders in Egypt and has been said to be in line for the post of premier or chairman of the Arab Socialist Union.

"I think everything is well coordinated for the people to give their ballots today in complete freedom," he declared. "Everything is quiet. You can see that everything is quiet and everybody is allowed to give his own opinion today and give it freely."

As to his own political future, Mr. Gomas smiled and said, "I don't know about my future, but I hope there is no change."

© Los Angeles Times

Russia Asks 'State of Peace' After Israelis Begin Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

the timing of the publication was related to the visit by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to the United Nations and his series of talks with Mr. Rogers and other statesmen.

The UPI reported that the Pravda article accused the United States of ignoring the Russian master plan and encouraging Israel to sabotage all efforts for a Middle East peace settlement.

While boasting of "every one of its own maneuvers" as a new "initiative," the United States "ignored the concrete, detailed and feasible (Russian) proposals for peace and security for all countries of the Middle East," Pravda was quoted by UPI.

If Israeli leaders, relying on help from the imperialist circles of the United States, did not leave the Soviet Union, a just and durable peace would long ago have been established in the Middle East," the newspaper said, according to UPI.

Pravda said the plan was not an "ultimatum" and that its proposals were "dictated only by a desire to assist in a practical manner the settlement of the tense conflict, and to establish in the Middle East a just, lasting peace."

The proposals were contained in an article by Yevgeny Primakov, a Middle East specialist. "The Foreign Ministry privately confirmed that the piece represented the official Russian position."

As a whole, the article had a clear anti-Israel bias and was critical of Soviet troops. It warned that the Soviet Union could not be pressured either on the cease-fire violation issue or on the Big Four talks. It advised Israel that its security could best be achieved by accepting the Russian plan.

Most of the proposals have been covered in previous dispatches, but the latest one contains some alterations and some change of emphasis.

Start of Peace State

The most significant departure concerns the implementation of a formal peace arrangement. The Israelis have called for peace to be declared at the same time as their forces start pulling back from occupied territory. Until now, Moscow has said that such a declaration should be made only after Israel has withdrawn from all territory occupied after the June, 1967, war.

The new Russian plan says that as soon as Mr. Jarring has an agreed-upon formula to end the Middle East crisis, and deposits it at the United Nations, "the sides must refrain from actions contradicting the ending of the state of war."

"The de jure ending of the state of war and the establishment of the state of peace begins at the moment of the withdrawal of Israeli troops (the evacuation) from territories occupied in June, 1967."

The specifics on how far the first-stage withdrawal should extend and the length of time between the first and second stages presumably would be negotiated through the Jarring mission.

The Russian plan said that borders between the Arabs and the Israelis would be guaranteed by "concrete obligations" adopted by both sides.

These include the obligations "to recognize, in accordance with the [UN] Security Council resolution [of November, 1967], the inadmissibility of acquiring territory through the path of war; [of] respect for the sovereignty, ter-

ritorial integrity, inviolability and political independence of each other, to do everything in their power to prevent hostile acts against each other from their territory and off the national boundaries from interference in each other's internal affairs."

The reference to the "prevention" of hostile acts from each side's territory was an apparent reference to Israel demands that Arab states be responsible for keeping the Palestinian guerrillas under control.

Stand-on Palestinians

However, the Soviet Union stressed the need to find a solution to the Palestinian problem, although it indicated that it supported previous UN resolutions which called on Israel to either repatriate or compensate the refugees. Moscow has not supported the radical Palestinian demand for establishing a new Palestinian state in place of Israel.

To guarantee the borders of Israel and the Arab states, the Soviet Union repeated its proposal made in other packages for the stationing of UN peacekeeping forces. But unlike other Russian plans, this one did not specify where the UN forces could be sent, except to say that they should be on both sides of the frontier, Israel has objected to having UN forces on its side.

In addition, the Russians said there should be "direct guarantees" by the Big Four or by the Security Council as a whole. Nothing was said of a direct Russian-American guarantee, but any Big Four guarantee amount to that, diplomats have said.

Reuters said the Pravda article warned the United States and Israel against believing that Egyptian President Nasser's death would mean any change in Russian policy toward the area. The article repeated assurances that Russia would continue to back the Arabs, Reuters said.

2 North Koreans Killed

SEOUL, Oct. 15 (UPI)—South Korean Army troops killed two North Korean intruders yesterday in the southwestern sector of the Korean truce front, the South Korean Defense Ministry reported.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	20	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	12	Sunny
ARIZONA	58	Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS	52	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	54	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	48	Cloudy
DELAWARE	48	Cloudy
FLORIDA	72	Partly cloudy
GEORGIA	72	Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	48	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	48	Partly cloudy
IOWA	48	Partly cloudy
KANSAS	48	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	48	Partly cloudy
LOUISIANA	72	Partly cloudy
MAINE	48	Partly cloudy
MARYLAND	48	Partly cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	48	Partly cloudy
MICHIGAN	48	Partly cloudy
MINNESOTA	48	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	72	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	48	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	48	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	48	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	48	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48	Partly cloudy
NEW JERSEY	48	Partly cloudy
NEW MEXICO	48	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	48	Partly cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	48	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	48	Partly cloudy
OHIO	48	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	48	Partly cloudy
OREGON	48	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	48	Partly cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	48	Partly cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	48	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	48	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	48	Partly cloudy
UTAH	48	Partly cloudy
Vermont	48	Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	48	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	48	Partly cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	48	Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	48	Partly cloudy
WYOMING	48	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Standard Time, unless otherwise noted.)

Vietnam Reds Again Reject Nixon Peace Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

presented a point-by-point commentary on the Nixon proposals which he said added up to "an initiative to continue the Vietnamization of the war and the aggression against the Indochinese peoples."

Mr. Xuan Thuy charged that Mr. Nixon had "maintained unchanged his position of colonialism and aggression with regard to the two fundamental points concerning military and political questions."

He was referring to the U.S. position on troop withdrawals and South Vietnam's political future.

As for Mr. Nixon's other three points (a cease-fire, an enlarged Indochina peace conference, and prisoner exchange), Mr. Xuan Thuy said that, "besides their purpose of deception, they are also aimed to strengthen this position as a colonialist aggression."

Apart from the statements by his delegates and press spokesmen, the Communists also distributed the texts of various statements by Hanoi, Viet Cong, Pathet Lao and pro-Communist Cambodian groups condemning the Nixon proposals. The tone was virtually identical, although the Pathet Lao distinguished themselves rhetorically by referring to the "U.S. gangsters."

Departing from his previous practice of brief, coolly-worded comments, Mr. Xuan Thuy delivered a thirty-minute analysis of Communist criticisms that was frequently caustic. He described as "pure nonsense" the Communist charge that Mr. Nixon was attempting to prolong the war, noting that U.S. troop ceilings in South Vietnam had already been reduced by 183,000 and that the withdrawal will have totaled more than 260,000 men by next



President Nixon trying his nose at pot sniffing.

Hashish-Sniffing Dog Turns Up A Surprise at White House Test

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Kishi, a German shepherd dog who sniffs out narcotics for customs agents, surprised no one yesterday when he identified the "planted" marijuana during a White House demonstration.

But he surprised everybody, even his handlers, when he found a package of hashish that nobody knew was there.

With President Nixon and a group of broadcasting executives watching, the customs service lined up about 30 parcels on the White House lawn. One was a "plant"—a double-wrapped brick of marijuana. The others were taken at random from unprocessed packages received from foreign countries at the District of Columbia post office.

Kishi started down the line, his leash held by handler Harold Witt of San Francisco. He quickly sniffed out the marijuana "plant" and then, to the consternation of his handlers, began to sniff at a second package. The customs men soon opened it. Inside the "random" package, they found a candle about eight inches long and four inches thick. Stripping away the wax, they found six or seven ounces of hashish. The package was mailed from Madrid, the surprised customs officials said.

Agnew Says Humphrey Is A 'Turncoat'

Misquotes a Remark Made About Johnson

By William Chapman
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Vice-President Agnew accused former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey today of committing the "political turncoat act of the year" in a remark he made about former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Agnew, in a speech to Republicans here, referred to a magazine interview in which Mr. Humphrey said of his role in the 1968 Democratic convention: "I had a President who was absolutely paranoid about the war in Vietnam."

Mr. Agnew used the quotation somewhat out of context in a digression from his regular text. In his first string to attack on Mr. Humphrey this year, he said, "When Mr. Humphrey says that in 1970 he viciously and personally attacks a man without whom he would never have been a Vice-President nor a presidential candidate."

The Vice-President also strongly praised Florida Gov. Claude Kirk as a man who has focused attention on the issue of school busing and racial integration. Last April, in defiance of a federal court order, Gov. Kirk seized control of the Manatee County school system in a vain attempt to thwart a court-ordered school busing desegregation plan.

Unusual Vigor

Mr. Agnew generally has left Mr. Humphrey alone in his recurring criticism of liberal Democrats, but today he zeroed in with unusual vigor.

He misread his speech, quoting Mr. Humphrey as saying that one of the reasons he "filed" in 1968 was because he had a "paranoid" President. That left the impression Mr. Humphrey had said he decided to run for President to counter Mr. Johnson's position on the war.

Agnew explained later that Mr. Agnew meant to quote Mr. Humphrey as saying it was one of the reasons he "filed" in 1968. That seemed to mean that Mr. Humphrey was blaming his loss that year on Mr. Johnson and the war.

Neither word fits the context of the New York Times Magazine article in which Mr. Humphrey was quoted. He was asked in the interview why he did not take a position different from his President's during the 1968 convention.

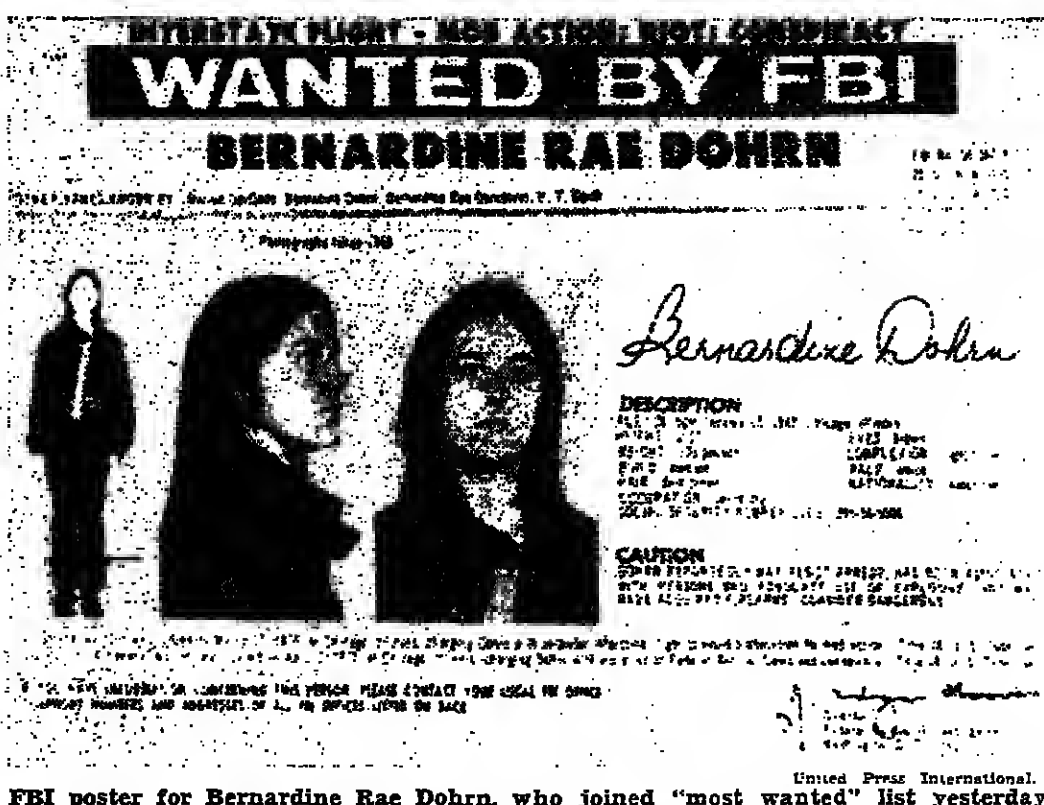
In response, Mr. Humphrey recounted the adverse conditions he faced, saying:

"I had the South against me, always have, but very serious this time. I had the ADA [Americans for Democratic Action], all my regular liberal supporters against me. I had a President who was absolutely paranoid about the war. Beyond his ego, which we all know about, which he certainly had, which any man does have who is President. But beyond that you've got to remember he had two sons-in-law who were over there. Why, anybody who said the slightest thing to him about change in Vietnam, why, my Lord."

A spokesman for Mr. Humphrey, who is running for the Senate in Minnesota, said the former Vice-President would have no comment on Mr. Agnew's remarks.

Agnew's speech, which was broadcast on radio and television, was a surprise. He has generally been quiet since his election as Vice-President in January. He has been criticized for his role in the 1968 Democratic convention, where he was seen as a "turncoat" for switching his support from Johnson to Nixon.

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FBI poster for Bernardine Rae Dohrn, who joined "most wanted" list yesterday.

2d Girl Militant Put on FBI List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The FBI yesterday added another girl militant to its list of "ten most wanted fugitives" in place of murder suspect Angela Davis, who was arrested in New York Tuesday night.

She is Bernardine Rae Dohrn, a pretty 28-year-old college graduate, described by the FBI as a self-styled Communist revolutionary.

The FBI said that Miss Dohrn is a reputed underground leader of the extremist Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society. Charges against her include conspiring to transport explosives with intention to injure persons or destroy buildings and possession of firearms and destructive devices, including dynamite.

Nixon Adds 5 States to Stump Tour

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—President Nixon added five more states yesterday to the list of those he will campaign in for Republican congressional and gubernatorial candidates.

On Monday and Tuesday, the President will visit Ohio, North Dakota, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. It was announced earlier this week that on Saturday he will visit Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The visits next week to North Dakota and Missouri will enable him also to put in plugs for GOP candidates in the neighboring states of Minnesota and Kansas.

On Monday, the President will visit Columbus, Ohio, Grand Forks, N.D., and Kansas City, Mo. On Tuesday, he will visit Johnson City, Tenn., and Ft. Wayne, Ind., before returning to Washington Tuesday night.

To Speak at UN

There will be no other campaign trips next week, White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said. However, on Friday of next week, the President will fly to New York to address the UN General Assembly. He will return to Washington on the same day and give a White House dinner Saturday for UN delegates.

The week following, the last full week before the elections, is expected to be a busy week of politicking. White House officials indicated that the President would visit some 16 or 17 states in all for political purposes. He already has been to Georgia and Connecticut, and he recently combined politics with official business in Illinois.

The President is expected to return to Illinois and also to visit Florida, Texas and California. Nevada, New Mexico and Utah also may be added to his itinerary.

The President's decision to put his prestige on the line in the mid-term elections, which normally go against the party in power, underscores his confidence that he can generate interest in Republican candidates.

Congressman, Judge Dispute Report on Campus Radicals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D. Mo., over a judge's opposition, filed a report yesterday on campus speeches by 69 persons identified as radicals or their supporters. Mr. Ichord acted in his capacity as chairman of the House Internal Security Committee.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell issued a temporary restraining order Tuesday against publication of the list. He indicated he might later make it a permanent order.

Mr. Ichord said such a court order would lead to "a tyranny of the judiciary." He called it an example of "blatant disregard" of Congress's freedom to debate and report on issues.

Judge Gesell said his concern was whether publication of the report would infringe on the constitutional rights of radical, militant or Communist-oriented groups or persons who have provided public support for such groups.

"Apparently we have reached a point," Mr. Ichord told the House, "where radical speakers enjoy the right of free speech but that right does not extend to the House of Representatives."

He said Judge Gesell's order was indirect—not enjoining the House report itself, but enjoining the public printer from publishing it for the public.

Chairman John H. Deot, D. Pa., of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Printing, assured Mr. Ichord the committee will order the report printed.

Mr. Ichord said the report was prompted by a comment of William Kunstler, lawyer for the Chicago Seven, whom he quoted as saying earlier this year: "We raise most of the money for our movement through speaking appearances."

The report says 69 speakers, which it names, were paid \$108,243 for 155 speeches in the last two years at 124 campuses surveyed by the committee. The campuses represent 3 1/2 percent of all U.S. colleges and universities, the report says. It concludes:

"The Congress and the people of the United States have a right to conclude that the campus speaking circuit is certainly the source of significant financing for the promoters of disorderly and revolutionary activity among students."

"Speaking appearances are not only revenue-producing but afford a forum where the radicalization process may be continually expanded."

The committee said it sent questionnaires to 179 campuses, of which 45 did not return them and seven refused to cooperate on ideological grounds.

The 155 speeches by the 69 people identified as radicals or their supporters were among 1,411 speeches reported by the 134 cooperating campuses.

5 of Chicago-7 Listed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The list of radical speakers released by a House committee included six of the Chicago Seven—Rennie Davis, David Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman, Tom Hayden, Jerry Rubin, John Froines and their chief attorney, Mr. Kunstler. Bobby Seale, another defendant in the Chicago trial, was also listed but as a Black Panther along with H. Rap Brown, LeRoi Jones, Reies Tjerner, and nine others.

Also on the list are Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling, Jessica Mitford, Herbert Aptheker, Muhammad Ali, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Stokely Carmichael, Nat Hentoff, Staughton Lynd, Dick Gregory and Mark Rudd.

U.S. Puts Congress, Others In Capital on a 'Kidnap Alert'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A kidnap alert has been ordered in the upper levels of government, including Congress. The White House has warned senators, representatives and other national leaders that they may become targets for abduction by revolutionaries.

Sen. William B. Saxbe, R. Ohio, disclosed the warnings. His revelation, in a radio interview, came shortly after a Justice Department official told newsmen that the FBI has received reports that some U.S. terrorist groups may try to kidnap foreign diplomats or campaigning politicians in the style of recent political kidnappings in Canada and Latin America.

"The only way to prevent this kind of blackmail," Sen. Saxbe said, "is to make it a federal offense for anyone in government to accede to this kind of thing."

"For example," he said, "if I am picked up—and I certainly haven't been threatened—and they write in and tell some government official, 'if you don't release so and so we're going to kill Saxbe,' I think if that official turns that criminal loose he ought to be prosecuted."

Last Thursday, tackling the problem from another direction, the Senate passed a bill making the assassination, kidnapping or assault of a member of Congress a federal offense punishable by life imprisonment or death.

Sen. Saxbe said that members of the Senate and House have not been provided with guards but he said he believed that in times of crisis, round-the-clock protection of a potential kidnap victim may be fully justified "even if he insists he doesn't want it."

Protection at UN

Earlier this week, William Sullivan, a top assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and a former head of the bureau's domestic intelligence branch, said: "Several anarchist groups reportedly have plans to kidnap government officials."

Security forces ringed the United Nations headquarters in New York yesterday as diplomats gathered for the UN General Assembly's 25th anniversary session.

In St. Louis yesterday, as in Washington the day before, a bomb threat forced the closing of a major airport. In both days' threats the

caller said the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society had planted a bomb. No explosives were found in either case.

St. Louis police closed down the terminal at Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport for an hour and 25 minutes yesterday after Frontier Airlines reported it had received a call warning of a bomb threat.

Dulles International Airport, just outside the nation's capital, was closed for one hour Tuesday after receiving similar calls.

Checks at JFK

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—U.S. customs officials here reported yesterday that more than 1,000 cars had been inspected at Kennedy Airport since last Thursday in an effort to detect explosives, weapons or radical literature.

The search was started after customs officials received information last week that the Weathermen had warned that federal buildings and airports would be bombed as part of a "fall offensive," according to customs officials.

President Signs Tough New Law

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—President Nixon signed into law today a tough new anti-crime bill, saying it would give the government the tools to "launch a total war against organized crime—and we will win this war."

Separate sections of the bill deal with the wave of bombings around the nation and the long-standing war against organized crime.

The measure includes the death penalty for anyone convicted of a fatal bombing. It tightens control on the interstate transport of explosives and permits FBI agents to investigate and federal attorneys to prosecute bombings and arson at any institution which receives financial help from the government—such as colleges, public schools and hospitals.

For Clue to Soviet Policy

Washington Tensely Awaits Rogers-Gromyko Meetings

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Official statements in Washington have created something of a tense atmosphere about the over-the-dinner conversation due to take place tomorrow night in New York between Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

When it is all over, newsmen will try to get a phrase or two out of Mr. Gromyko as he comes off the elevator, hoping for a clue to Soviet policy. In past years, Mr. Gromyko has given such clues.

The usually mild Mr. Rogers last week said "very serious questions" had arisen about Soviet intentions. He said he would raise the question of a possible Soviet base in Cuba. He accepted "with some skepticism" Moscow's explanation of threatened harassment in the Berlin air corridor. He said he could offer Mr. Gromyko evidence of Soviet-Egyptian cheating in the Middle East cease-fire. And he charged the Russians with using rhetoric "reminiscent of the cold war days."

Standing by to hear what Mr. Gromyko says will be Gerald C. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). Kenneth Rush, the American envoy at the four-power Berlin talks, and Joseph J. Sisco, State's top man on the Middle East.

Reminiscent Meeting

In short, Washington has made the two Rogers-Gromyko sessions (the second will be Monday at the Soviet mission in Manhattan; the first is a meeting once held in the Kremlin).

On April 4, 1946, the U.S. ambassador, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, asked Stalin a question which he said was "uppermost in the minds of all the American people. How far is Russia going to go?" To that, Stalin replied: "We're not going much further."

Mr. Gromyko is not Stalin and 1970 is not 1946, when the Russians were being pressed by President Harry S. Truman to live up to their agreement to pull their troops out of Iran. That was the day of the American nuclear monopoly. Today, the U.S. policy of strategic "sufficiency" is no more than nuclear parity, if indeed it is still that.

High administration officials, since the cheating at the Suez Canal cease-fire zone, have been asking whether Moscow has switched policy to a new hard line and whether the Soviet Union is prepared to forgo what the officials term tactical advantages they can derive from certain situations for the sake of the larger interest in peace.

In short, as it was put, Soviet-American relations have reached the point where some important decisions have to be made, especially in Moscow.

The Soviet response thus far to all this has been some rather standard, harsh language plus an explanation about the threat over Berlin air corridors, withdrawal of

Space Shuttle Flies Past Sound Barrier in Calif.

EDWARDS AFB, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI)—A prototype of a future spaceship which would shuttle men and supplies between the earth and orbiting space stations was flown faster than the speed of sound for the first time yesterday.

The X-24 lifting body, which resembles an upside-down bathtub in flight, reached a top speed of 750 miles an hour or about 1.15 times the speed of sound. The craft has no wings and is designed to maneuver in space and in the atmosphere.

The X-24, one of three prototypes under development, was launched from a B-52 mother ship at 45,000 feet near Palmdale, Calif. John Nanke, a civilian research pilot, ignited four chambers of the rocket engine and began climbing. After reaching the top speed, he shut down the rocket engine and maneuvered the craft to a landing in a dry lake in the desert near here.

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'Within Feasible Distances'

Administration Backs Busing In Vital Supreme Court Cases

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The administration argued in the Supreme Court yesterday that compulsory busing of students to achieve desegregation is constitutional if children still attend schools "within a feasible distance of their homes."

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold made the comment during arguments in a Mobile, Ala., case which brought out that black and white students were being bused distances of 12 to 15 miles under federal desegregation plans. He implied that he believed that the Mobile busing was unreasonable.

Justice Hugo L. Black, who earlier had denounced busing for purposes of desegregation, asked Mr. Griswold if the court could constitutionally require busing to remedy the present consequences of past discrimination. Mr. Griswold said that it could.

Justice Black said that he understood the Constitution to forbid present racial discrimination, but "not in the past." Mr. Griswold,

declaring "that bridge has been passed long since by this court," said that the 1954 school desegregation decision provided that the existing effects of past discrimination should be eliminated.

Dramatic Decisions
The court yesterday completed hearings on Mobile, Athens, Ga., and Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C., school cases. Decisions in the cases, which may dramatically affect the pace of desegregation throughout the nation, are not expected until near the end of the year or early next year.

Attorneys representing some of the parents and school boards in the cases argued that it was unconstitutional for school officials to make decisions on the basis of race in trying to achieve desegregation.

However, Mr. Griswold declared that decisions must be made on that basis and he said that school boards "ought to be required to make decisions that will tend to overcome segregation."

Question by Stewart
Justice Potter Stewart asked whether racially identifiable schools could be compelled to desegregate when they exist in areas where there is no present or past evidence of discrimination. Mr. Griswold said that he could find no constitutional justification for such action.

Questioned by Justice William O. Douglas, Mr. Griswold acknowledged that if restrictive covenants had been a factor in the "ghettoizing" of the neighborhoods, a case might be made that the segregation was "inure by official action," rather than de facto, and therefore, subject to federal action. Mr. Griswold also told the court he thought it should consider re-segregation and black separatism when deciding on measures school systems must take to desegregate.

Los Angeles Times

Court in Conn. Denies Church School Funds

Aid to Nonpublic Schools Is Unconstitutional

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP).—A three-judge federal court here ruled yesterday that state aid to nonpublic schools is unconstitutional and issued an injunction immediately affecting about \$6 million earmarked for 263 schools in Connecticut.

That number of schools had contracted with the state to receive aid at the time of the hearings last June. Of those schools, 217 or more are operated by religious bodies and about 210 of those are Roman Catholic.

The Very Rev. James A. Connelly, superintendent of schools for the archdiocese of Hartford, said that "without some state assistance, many Catholic schools will definitely have to curtail facilities and some schools may even have to close."

Before yesterday's ruling, U.S. Circuit Judge Robert P. Anderson already had issued a temporary injunction stopping the flow of money on Aug. 26.

Appeal Expected
The financial setback to schools is not yet final, however, because it is expected that the educational institutions and the state will appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The original suit was filed by six Connecticut taxpayers, represented by the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, challenging Federal Act 70, the law granting state assistance to nonpublic schools for secular education.

Some time later, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joined the suit. The Civil Liberties Union argued that state aid is "socially destructive" because it supports schools which "inherently discriminate" against the black and the poor.

Attorneys defending the act claimed that nonpublic schools were now in a "grave financial crisis" and might have to close down if they were deprived of state financing.

Defense attorneys further argued that a religion-oriented school had the right to prefer people of its own faith, and that such preferences are not a violation of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

However, Judge Anderson, along with Judges M. Joseph Blumenthal and T. Emmet Clarke, disagreed.

"The Nonpublic School Secular Education Act violates the establishment clause providing separation of church and state" of the First Amendment to the Constitution, the three judges wrote in their 26-page decision.



SHY DEBUT—This Jumbo-Dumbo team is Copenhagen Zoo's most recent attraction: a month-old elephant taking her daily walk under the warm autumn sun and the cautious eye—and protective trunk—of her mother.

Premier Plans Reggio Report

Police and Snipers Exchange 200 Shots in Calabria Battle

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 15 (AP).—Police engaged in a gun battle today with snipers fighting to make this riot-torn southern city a regional capital.

The fight came as the cycle of rebellion that has paralyzed and devastated Reggio Calabria appeared to be starting in a rival town that already has been named the capital of the Calabria region—Catanzaro.

The trouble in both cities heightened alarm in Rome over the three-month-old battle that has shaken all of Italy.

As the Italian Parliament debated ways of putting down the virtual insurrection in Reggio Calabria, Premier Emilio Colombo convened a cabinet meeting tonight.

He was expected to review with his ministers a scheduled report to the nation later this week on the catastrophic situation in Italy's depressed south.

The police were ambushed by snipers when they pushed north to reopen a vital road to a highway. There were no known injuries.

About 200 shots were exchanged between police on the road and snipers on hills overlooking the highway.

The policemen, obviously angered by the wounding of four of their

Bolivia Mines Are Seized by Labor Leftists

President Torres Sends Negotiators

LA PAZ, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Militant left-wing workers last night seized Bolivia's tin mines, expelled police guards and announced that they intended to reorganize totally the State Mining Corp.

The occupation came only a week after Gen. Juan Torres seized the presidency after defeating a right-wing military revolt. President Torres presented left-wing union and student leaders with a plan to free the country of "foreign dependence" and "instigate total popular participation" in the government.

After hearing about the takeover of the mines in Oruro, 150 miles south of here, President Torres sent a commission to negotiate with the miners.

Oruro is the center of Bolivia's staple tin-mining industry, the world's second biggest after that of Malaysia. The industry in this country has been at a standstill for over a week.

Let by Socialist
The miners, members of the 400,000-strong Bolivian Workers Confederation, led by veteran Socialist Juan Lechin, took over the premises of the State Mining Corp. because, they said, its officials and mines police were "privileged bureaucrats causing massive drainage of resources necessary for production."

The powerful confederation gave President Torres its backing during the power battle last week but the miners' second biggest demand, which included worker participation in management, big wage rises for workers and peasants and the nationalization of foreign-owned companies.

President Torres, 47-year-old former armed forces commander in chief, pledged to carry out the expropriations, but remained noncommittal about the wage demands. According to government sources, they could ruin the State Mining Corp.

Catanzaro Strike
In Catanzaro, fears that Parliament might reverse the decision on the Calabria capital led to a general strike that closed shops, banks and schools today.

Groups of youths tried to storm the provincial and regional headquarters but were repulsed by police. They tried to set up barricades but were again dispersed by riot-control forces. Three bombs went off in the nearby town of Lamezia Terme.

Other Department
The other large new department, for industry and trade, combines the historic Board of Trade and the Ministry of Technology. The latter, set up by the Labor government, was supposed to push hot industrial revival toward a white-hot future.

John Davies, 54, is given this post. It is a considerable coup for Mr. Davies became a politician for the first time last June, when he won a seat in the Conservative election victory. Before that, he was a businessman and spokesman for the Confederation of British Industry.

The white paper in several places emphasized the need for a government structure ready to move into the Common Market. This was a reaffirmation of Mr. Heath's determination to go in despite adverse public opinion here.

Officials also saw great importance in the decision to create a small, elite new policy review staff in the cabinet office. It will be made up of outside experts, such as economists, sociologists, and some civil servants.

Air France Schedule Disrupted by Strike
PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP).—A strike by Air France ground personnel today caused the cancellation of 16 medium-distance flights, company officials announced.

The long international flights were maintained, however. In the cases of cancellation, passengers were placed on other flights, the officials said. The 24-hour strike was called to protest employment and pay conditions.

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Heavy Support Expected

Chaban-Delmas Presents Detailed Case to Assembly

By James Gokhsborough
PARIS, Oct. 15.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas took his "new society" program before the National Assembly today for what was expected to be an overwhelming vote of confidence.

Though approval by the huge Gaullist majority sometimes early tomorrow morning was expected, the prime minister revealed some unexpected tactics during the debate.

First, he distributed to the deputies a 45-page indexed document comparing his promises of a year ago with the results. For each of the 53 points made in his first "new society" speech 13 months ago, he gave a progress report and literally invited the opposition to attack him for lack of reform.

In doing so he took a direct shot at newly-elected Deputy Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and his reform movement as "these merchants of illusion and deception."

Noting almost ruefully that there was no real opposition to the majority in the current assembly and therefore no chance for a serious censure motion to be introduced, the prime minister said that he was asking for a vote of confidence so parliament could continue to provide a check and balance over government policy.

Given the voting discipline of the majority—which controls 380 out of the 487 seats—the vote was more rubber-stamping than checking and balancing.

Flashes of Life
So assured is this majority that Aimé Piquet, floor leader of the Independent Republicans, the Gaullists' longtime ally, deplored the absence of an opposition and suggested that it made the government's job even harder.

Occasionally, however, throughout the night-long session, the opposition showed flashes of life. Both Communists (34) in the current assembly and Socialists (40) brought up last Sunday's killing of 11 French soldiers in Chad. Tomorrow, during question time, the government will answer the Chad questions.

The rest of the day was devoted to the balance sheet for the new society.

"The perspectives for the coming year are, overall, rather good," said Mr. Chaban-Delmas. "But things are certainly not at the point where we can relax our effort and our vigilance. Our society is still fragile; the economic recovery must be consolidated; the reforms have only begun."

What has the first "post-Gaule" government accomplished in a year? The prime minister's 55 claims are:

Autonomy for the state-run radio and television network; reduction of military obligation to 12 months; "progress contracts" between labor unions and employers; fiscal reform for small business; programs for training and re-training of the unemployed; beginning of administrative decentralization; raising and reform of minimum wage scales; expansion of profit-sharing in industry; expansion of highway and telephone development programs; establishment of an Institute for Industrial Development and farm reform.

For the coming year, Mr. Chaban-Delmas said, four essential problems remain to be solved:

• To make our cities more livable.

• To improve the situation of the unemployed.

• To improve the situation of the elderly.

• To improve the situation of the disabled.

Swede, Briton, American Share Nobel in Medicine

(Continued from Page 1)
at Berkeley, Dr. Sanford H. Liberson arrived here earlier this week to give a series of lectures as a visiting professor. He will remain here until the end of the month.

Prof. Von Euler, born in 1905 and the oldest of the three recipients, is professor of physiology at the medical faculty at the University of Stockholm since 1939. He did research as a Rockefeller Fellow in London in 1930 and 1937 and also studied at Birmingham, England, Ghent in Belgium in the 1930s and in Buenos Aires, 1946-47. Since 1947 he has been a member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences and since 1946 a member of the Nobel committee in Stockholm.

Prof. Von Euler is walking in his father's footsteps. In 1929 his father, Prof. Hans Von Euler-Chelpin, shared the Nobel Prize for Chemistry with a British scientist.

"I am immensely grateful and happy," Prof. Von Euler told his staff at the department of physiology, where the laureates were toasting in champagne after the announcement.

The 65-year-old scientist said he made his Nobel Prize-winning discoveries in the 1940s and they were published in 1946. He said Dr. Axelrod's discoveries were the most important.

They have resulted in new methods of drugs against mental diseases and a new method to combat high blood pressure, he said.

The three scientists have been working independently of each other. The state the laureates contribute in solving principal questions concerning the neurotransmitters, their storage, release and inactivation, the Nobel committee noted.

The subject of the awarded research concerns the mechanism underlying the transmission of impulses between the nerve cells, at the so-called synapses.

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Workers Assured of Safety

Huge Bridge Job Collapses In Australia; At Least 32 Die

MELBOURNE, Oct. 15 (UPI).—An eight-lane highway bridge under construction here collapsed today, plunging scores of workers more than 100 feet into the Yarra River and crushing sheds where others were eating lunch.

The police said 32 bodies have been found by rescue workers who clawed through the debris, using cranes and floodlights. They said 19 other workers on the Westgate Bridge were hospitalized for injuries, while four remained missing.

Australian authorities and trade unions have ordered separate inquiries into the collapse.

Rescuers saw two more bodies beneath the debris tonight but could not get cranes powerful enough to lift the massive steel sections covering them. Rescue work was then suspended until tomorrow. The construction site is three miles from the center of Melbourne.

One of the fatalities was chief construction engineer Jack Hindshaw, who only six weeks ago assured workers that the bridge was safe. He died in a hospital of multiple injuries.

The workers had sought his assurance in the wake of the collapse of the Milford Haven Bridge in Wales last June. It was of the same design. Mr. Hindshaw sent an assistant to the Milford Haven collapse, which killed four men and later wrote the Builders' and Blacksmiths' Society of Australia that the Yarra bridge was safe, society member James O'Neill said today.

"The workers were satisfied with his assurances," Mr. O'Neill said. "A major disaster like this just can't be foreseen."

Frame Was Reinforced
The collapse of the \$47 million bridge also came two months after work was suspended so that the steel framework could be strengthened, a step taken after the Milford Haven accident.

The \$460-million bridge was designed to have eight lanes and a maximum width of 122 feet. The first stage of construction was finished in October last year. It was expected to be opened early next year as the biggest bridge ever built in Australia.

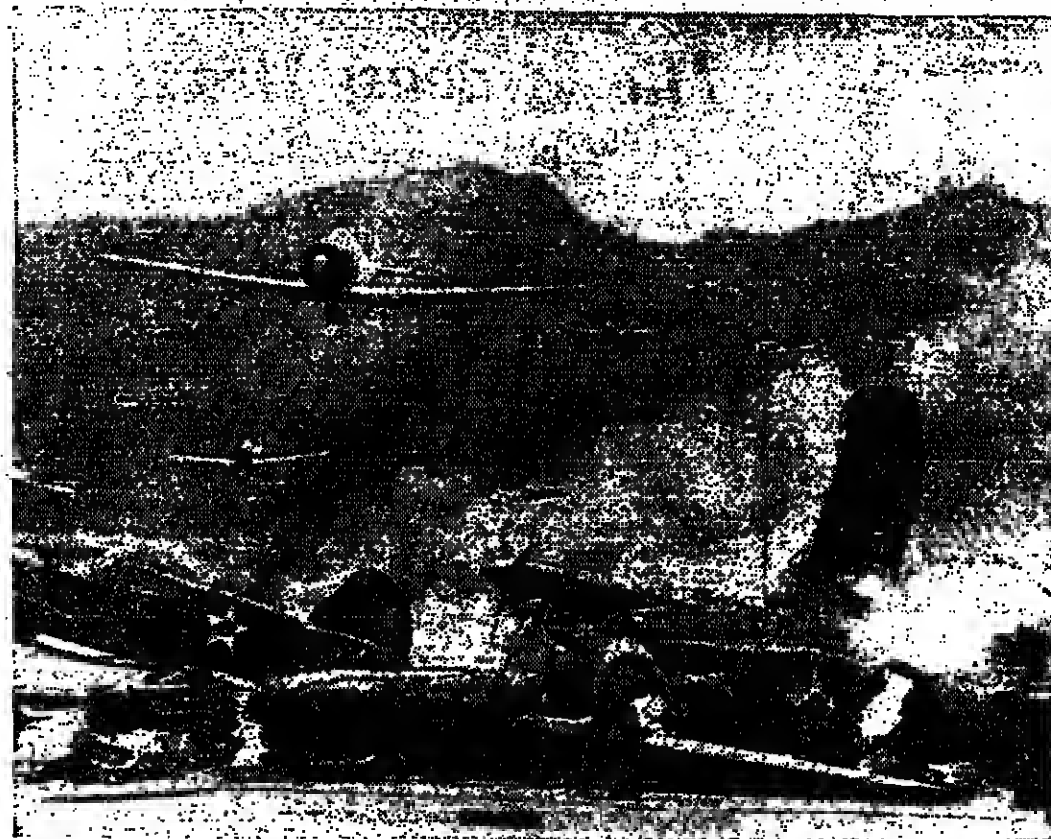
"I heard the bolts snapping and then I knew the structure was falling," said Edward Hasall, who was working on the span when it fell. "The bridge was coming down and I thought I had no hope when suddenly a gust of wind from the falling structure picked me up and blew me 20 yards through the air."

"This blew me clear and saved my life," he said.
Frank Piermarini, 34, who is in a hospital with a broken back, said he was working inside the bridge when the 450-foot center span collapsed.

"At first I felt it shaking, but I kept on working," he said. "Then the whole damn thing sagged in the middle. I could see daylight through enormous cracks in the concrete. As I tried to scramble out, the whole world seemed to go into a massive slide. Everything became black. I thought it was finished."

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"Tora! Tora! Tora!" re-creation of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Spectacle of Pearl Harbor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 15.—"Tora! Tora! Tora!"—now on show in English at the Empire-Cinéma—remembers Pearl Harbor with startling shock in its magnificent restaging of the Japanese attack.

This shattering sequence—the reason d'être for the film—is among the cinema's most imposing achievements, throwing before us on the wide screen a relentless panorama of destructive fury as bomber planes fill the tranquil, tropic sky and submarines plunge the deep waters in a concerted onslaught on the U.S. airfields and fleet. Here is mighty spectacle quick with the thrill of terror.

This motion picture's recollections of the events leading up to the catastrophe—which comprise the evening's lengthy first half—are clouded in the extreme. The political personalities on both sides are drawn with tactful pussyfooting and the action is largely occupied with the delivery of ominous messages and staff conferences in Washington, Hawaii and Tokyo. Theatrically, it might be a sagacious

Arts Agenda

The 1970-71 opera season in the principal French theaters outside Paris has either begun or is about to. Marseilles opens Oct. 16 with a new production, in French, of Gile's "Adriana Lecouvreur," staged by Louis Duxreux in sets by Georges Vachet and conducted by Raymond Givonnet, with Suzanne Sarreca, Michèle Vilma, Alain Vanzo and Jean-Christophe Benoit in the main roles. Lyons opens its season Oct. 20 with the first of seven performances of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," in German, with Anne-Marie Blanzat, as Pamina and Eric Tappay as Tamino, under Theodore Guschlbauer's musical direction and staged and designed by Thierry Boutequin. Verd's "Don Carlo" is the first production by Georges Benoit, on Oct. 23, staged by Gérard Boireau and conducted by Paul Kuhn, while Massenet's "Hérodiade" opens the season in Toulouse Oct. 16. Rouen, which opened its season Oct. 9 with "Don Carlo," follows this Oct. 23 with a double bill of Poulenc's "La Voix Humaine" and Menotti's "The Medium." The "Trovatore" that opened the season at Nancy had the Soviet mezzo-soprano Irina Arkipova in the role of Azucena.

Shaw's "Major Barbara," in a new production by Clifford Williams, designed by Ralph Koltai, enters the repertoire of the Royal Shakespeare Company's London season at the Aldwych on Oct. 19.

Director Protests TV Version of Movie

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Peter Hall, the noted British stage director, charged yesterday that film of his is about to be shown on American television with new characters, a new story and a new ending added. He demanded that the title and his name be removed. The movie is "Three Into Two Won't Go," written by Edna O'Brien and directed by Mr. Hall. It was one of last year's hits in Britain and it had a rave review from Vincent Canby in The New York Times. In addition to calling it "intelligent and perceptive," Mr. Canby remarked that it was "a very complete film." Apparently it was not complete enough for Universal Pictures.

The original film was about a loveless marriage between characters played by Rod Steiger and Claire Bloom. A girl hitchhiker (Judy Geeson), picked up and brought into the home, focuses the discontent and destroys a marriage that needed destroying.

The hitchhiker is never mentioned as anything but a girl on the road. In the end, after the couple break up, she just leaves.

In the new television version—according to Mr. Hall—the

Movies In Paris

move to edit Part One down to a reel of two or simply drop it entirely. It is so objective that it is merely a discussion of tactics and is apt to evoke yawns.

It is probable, as related in this interminable introduction, that Gen. George Marshall was out horseback riding and that President Franklin D. Roosevelt was asleep and could not be disturbed on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, when the U.S. intelligence, having cracked the secret Japanese diplomatic code, became aware that an attack in the Pacific was imminent. It is probable, too, that a long line of competent incompetents in the services—from far-flung brass hats to busy mail clerks—blocked the defense preparations that might have been made. But such information serves as a weak explanation for the general situation and the American temper at the time is not mentioned at all.

No attempt is made to place the tragedy in historic perspective. The impartiality of the scenario was significantly illustrated the other evening when, at the conclusion of the premiere showing, it was announced Mitsuo Fuchida, who commanded the attack on Pearl Harbor, was present as an honored guest. The audience, still stunned by the graphic scenes of havoc it had just witnessed, was in doubt whether to cheer or to jeer. Unable to decide, it sat in stony silence.

As a technical feat, "Tora! Tora! Tora!" is an amazing screen play into an exciting, taut melodrama and it is persuasively acted by a talented cast. Bouquet rendering a compelling interpretation of the ruthless cop.

Efforts to ban both these films have been successfully defeated, which is good news to all foes of censorship. The attitude of both is summed up in the cynical remark made in the second film: "The police are not supposed to impose reforms, but to protect whatever government they serve."

Auto-criticism is a healthy exercise and now that Italy and France—and the United States in countless movies from "The Racket" and "The Third Degree" to "Detective Story"—have boldly had their frank say on corruption in their police forces, the time is overdue to hear from other lands. The moviegoer would welcome a Czech film about a Prague policeman, a Russian film about a Moscow police chief who is possibly not all he should be, and a Chinese film about a member of the Peking police.

notice: "Filmed entirely on location in and around Camberley, England."

Mr. Hall said the new material all seemingly was filmed in the United States, with actors whom he had never met. The transformed film is to be shown for the first time on American television on Oct. 26, still under the title of Mr. Hall's movie.

The first Mr. Hall heard of all this was in a letter from Universal Pictures asking him to see a screening of the television version and give his "response."

Miss O'Brien, who is a leading novelist, has joined Mr. Hall in the demand that their names be removed from the television version if and when it is shown. They also say the title "Three Into Two Won't Go" must come off, since that identified a different movie. They are consulting lawyers.

Mr. Steiger, who is in London, is also understood to be furious about the changes. What he has done is not known.

"Oh Ella, I'm so glad. You won't regret this." The probation officer then puts on her coat and rushes out of the office, which has an American-style air conditioner in it. The scene fades on to the

Franju, though he has eliminated one of the novel's most fascinating characters, the priest's retarded sister, Desirée, a memorable symbol of nature's whims, has taken full advantage of the story's screen opportunities, matching the picturesque background to the powerful drama with commendable artistry. He has extracted from his players a gallery of rounded and convincing portraits, with Francis Huster as the priest drawn into a conflict between his vows and the call of the flesh, from Gillian Hills as the uninhibited peasant wench from André Lacombe as the woman "hanging cleric" from Tino Carraro as Dr. Pascal, from Hugo Fausto Tossi, who avenges his niece's death in a Grand Guignolish manner, and from Margo Lion as the priest's stern housekeeper.

The police—and the police system—go on trial in two films in view in Paris this week. "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," the Italian film of Elio Petri (at the Regency), the Blaritz and the Dragon in its original version, is about a Roman guardian of the peace who commits a sex murder and then is able to cover up the traces of his crime. A satirical thriller, it is notable for its sound direction and Gian-Marie Volonté's performance as the criminal policeman.

In "Le Conde" (at the George V, the Marivaux, the Bretagne and the Paramount-Elysees), Michel Bouquet is a police inspector who, enraged by the murder of a colleague, takes the law into his own hands. Yves Boisset has transformed this screen play into an exciting, taut melodrama and it is persuasively acted by a talented cast. Bouquet rendering a compelling interpretation of the ruthless cop.

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BERLIN FESTIVAL

'The Scarecrows': Ballet Based on Gunter Grass Novel

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—If you got through Gunter Grass's thick novel "Dog Years," you'll probably recall the curious tale of the gardener, his daughter, and the scarecrows to which he loses her. The whole episode goes back 13 years to Grass's first meeting in Paris with the choreographer Marcel Lüpärt, who asked him about doing a ballet together. Now, commissioned by the Deutsche Oper Berlin and with a score by Arribert Reimann, the ballet "The Scarecrows" has finally materialized. I find it, in general, a highly satisfactory work.

I can't say for sure, though, just what Grass wants his allegory to tell us. Birds menace a garden. The gardener drives them away, but his daughter, who ridicules the danger and wants to spite her father, calls them back.

He builds a scarecrow, but with his completion comes a strange new world. The scarecrow turns into what the program calls a Prefect, who seems to rule the scarecrow world, and the daughter goes off with him. In spite of her resistance, the scarecrows lead her toward her betrothal, but in the confusion she escapes.

Her father, when she returns, rejects her and she collapses. Scarecrows appear and reclaim her. Her father changes his mind, but too late. Birds return and attack him. He drives them away by making scarecrow gestures, but thereby turns into a scarecrow himself.

The irony

Grass's cryptic irony lies in the fact that the father had himself first called the scarecrows into existence to keep his garden free of birds. One semantic tip may lie in the libretto which says the gardener wanted to preserve Ordnung in his garden, and Ordnung means a variety of order which has an almost sacred importance for

Gunter Grass
...cryptic irony.

the conservative, petit bourgeois German mind. Another clue may lie in the English summary in the program, which rather ominously translates Ordnung as "law and order."

Arribert Reimann's score relies heavily on percussion, and it struck me as having unusual vitality. Occasional polytonal sections vary the prevailing stoniness, and Reimann repeatedly shows orchestral imagination, as for instance in a gentle, moving pas de deux with a high solo violin and a low alto flute accompanying the dancers.

Reimann himself said he set out to compose a kind of music which "would never, directly out of the experience, grab, or even touch, but which must be many times filtered, often distorted, almost grotesque, hard, spare, clear, at times deliberately uninteresting in its sound." I'll go along with that.

Lüpärt's choreography fits Grass's grotesqueries well, and

in Frank Frey, Silvia Kesselheim, and Klaus Beitz he had outstanding dancers to work with. Erich Kondrak designed sets and Liselotte Erler, costumes so reminiscent of Grass's own graphics that I couldn't help wondering why the Deutsche Oper hadn't had him design his own ballet.

Balanchine Ballet

The evening opened with a new production of George Balanchine's familiar ballet "Serenade" to Tchaikovsky's music. John Taras had re-created the work, which the New York City Ballet has made familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, with the master himself taking over the final rehearsals. Together, "Serenade" and "The Scarecrows" formed the last novelty highlight of this year's Berlin festival.

The festival closed with a Berlin Philharmonic concert conducted by Oskar Kamm, the Finnish striping who won first prize last year in the first Herbert von Karajan conducting competition. Perhaps because his reading of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony last year impressed me so deeply, I felt somewhat let down by his Berlin festival concert this year.

He certainly could have chosen a more telling program. He threw away his opening number on a boring, old-fashioned work by a contemporary composer with a name something like Ricky-Ticky-Tavy. The music went in one ear and, mercifully, right out the other. With the impressively gifted Andre Watts as soloist, he conducted Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto for, I would guess, the first time in his young life. The combined ages of both conductor and soloist on this occasion totalled less than 50, incidentally. He closed with Sibelius's Fifth Symphony—in many ways an admirable work, but a dubious choice for such an occasion. For that matter, I question

\$2.6 Million in 34 Minutes at Auction

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—

Fifteen impressionist and modern paintings from the collection of the late U.S. film producer William Goetz of Los Angeles brought \$1,107,500 (\$2,658,000) in 34 minutes last night at Sotheby and Co.

Highest price of the evening was \$180,000 (\$432,000) which a private buyer gave for Cézanne's "La Maison et l'Arbre." Another Cézanne, "Paysage de l'île de France," was withdrawn when bidding stopped at \$150,000 (\$360,000), failing to reach the reserve price of \$200,000 (\$480,000).

World record prices were set for five artists. Toulouse-Lautrec's "La Poudreuse," bought by a New York dealer for \$140,000 (\$336,000), set the highest record. Joseph E. Levine, the American film producer, bidding by

telephone from New York, bought two works. He paid \$82,000 (\$196,800) for a Picasso pastel of the rose period, entitled "Fille au Chien," a record for a Picasso pastel.

Mr. Levine also bought a small Dufy, "L'Ensemble, le Petit Orchestre," for \$8,000 (\$19,200).

Other record-setting prices of the sale:

An anonymous buyer paid

\$105,000 (\$252,000) for Matisse's "Interieur à la Fillette." Derain's "The Pool of London" brought \$30,000 (\$72,000) from another anonymous buyer, and \$72,000 (\$172,800) was paid for a flower piece by Odilon Redon, bought by a Swiss company.

Sotheby's main auction hall and several nearby rooms linked by closed circuit television were packed for the sale.

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The Civil Rights Commission Does It Again

The finding of the Civil Rights Commission in its compendious 1,115-page report of a widespread laxity and lack of purpose in government enforcement of civil rights statutes falls into that category of news that may be regarded as shocking but not surprising. It is shocking because so much of this nation's tardy commitment to its aggrieved minorities rests on legal and administrative fulfillment of the provisions of that great rush of law and court and executive orders that marked the past decade. It is unsurprising because so much of that body of law and regulation presupposes (if it is to succeed) an energetic, good-faith response on the part of a multiplicity of giant bureaucracies—government at all levels, the banks, the builders, the school boards, government contractors, trade unions—in short, the "system." That the thinly staffed, makeshift civil-rights apparatus which has been employed in a variety of federal government agencies has proved either unwilling or unable to make much headway in enforcement was thus to be expected as much as it is—quite rightly—to be condemned.

The Civil Rights Commission has rendered an enormous service in its intricate and painstaking documentation, agency by agency and field by field, of how the machinery of implementation has either broken down or failed to start. A certain number of common features characterize the agency programs that the commission has found wanting: insufficient staff and insufficient authority on the part of that staff; unclear goals; passivity and a presumption of civil rights compliance in the absence of individual complaints; defective collection and evaluation (if any) of data on compliance itself; an isolation of the civil-rights activities of an agency from its substantive activities, the civil rights implications of the latter being often overlooked; a failure both within federal government agencies and among them to "coordinate and focus civil rights enforcement efforts."

All this, the commission finds, runs through almost every federal government effort to en-

sure the standards of equity and fairness the law now prescribes in housing, employment, government contracting, government granting of aid to states and localities. It finds a few bright spots of improvement (the Civil Service Commission's reorganization of its federal equal employment opportunity program) and of effective use of resources (the housing section of Justice's civil rights division). But by and large it regards the federal government's efforts as sufficiently defective to warrant a special presidential commitment to establish new machinery and clearer goals for the fulfillment of Washington's obligation.

That the White House was rather skittish about the publication of this impressive and valuable document (it tried to delay its issuance until after the November elections) may be taken as testimony to both its acute sensitivity and its apparent unfamiliarity with reportsmanship as a Washington way of life. On the first count, the commission was quite precise in observing that, although the Nixon administration has made some choices of which it disapproves, the problem of federal government enforcement did not begin with its arrival on the scene. On the second count, one may recall the Clay report, the Kerner report, and any number of other reports that have discomfited any number of other administrations and urge the members of this administration not to take these events quite so much as unique personal blows. Especially should they not regard the loud and clear whistle-blowing of the Civil Rights Commission as an unprecedented inconvenience or affront. More or less from the day of its establishment the Civil Rights Commission has been telling government things it did not want to hear or to believe or to act on, and it has maintained an extraordinary record—in retrospect—of having been right. In this particular report the commission has handed Mr. Nixon an invaluable case study of what has gone wrong in civil rights enforcement and how it can be set right. We hope he will receive it that way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Eased Tensions in Cuba

In a period of growing anxiety about Russian-American relations, Moscow's denial that the Soviet Union is building a naval base in Cuba contains an unexpected dividend. The Tass statement affirms the continued validity of the Kennedy-Khrushchev understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Of parallel importance, it implicitly recognizes that a Soviet nuclear submarine base on that island—the possibility raised by the White House and Pentagon statements of Sept. 25—would violate that pact. The departure of a Soviet submarine tender from Cienfuegos—the Cuban port at which Washington thought a base might be under construction—has further helped to clear the air.

What remains curious is the comparatively long delay—18 days—between the announce-

ment of Washington's suspicions and Moscow's release of the official, definitive Tass denial. This puzzling performance was particularly unfortunate because the immediate issue raised by the original charges was that of Soviet trustworthiness. Doubts on that score already had been fanned by Soviet and Egyptian missile trickery in the Suez Canal zone.

Without mutual trust there is no hope of ending the arms race or of settling other contentious issues. Fortunately the belated Tass statement and the submarine tender's exit from Cienfuegos suggest that at least some influential forces in the Moscow Politburo still understand the need for positive actions and words in this period of rolled relations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nyerere and South Africa

President Nyerere, who has placed himself at the head of those African Commonwealth countries opposing arms sales to South Africa, brings to Britain a persuasive charm backed by the powers of blackmail. If Britain sells corvettes to the South African Navy, he would have Mr. Heath believe, Tanzania will walk out of the Commonwealth. Must we now overlook the fact that one of the vilest little tyrannies in Africa, Chinese-patronized and stocked with Communist arms, exists within his own country in the iron-curtain island of Zanzibar? Must we ignore political murder there and forced marriages of child brides and confine our shudders simply to the mention of apartheid? While such conditions exist in his own country, President Nyerere cannot wear a halo in Britain.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The French-Soviet Protocol

It is to be noted that Mr. Pompidou insisted on having it mentioned that Franco-Soviet consultations should not affect the prior commitments of the signatories. Mr. Pompidou left his hosts no illusion about France's faithfulness to the Atlantic Alliance, and the French President showed himself quite as firm on Berlin. The worth of the protocol will depend on how its clauses will be observed because, if consultation was to be merely formal and such test problems as that of Berlin were to remain unsolved, very little would remain from the big show we have been offered for eight days.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

President Pompidou expects less of state visits than his predecessor did. He still un-

der takes them, and his visit to the U.S.S.R. was his second (his first was to America). Official France no longer announces, and the president certainly does not believe, that his visits will change the course of history and his more utilitarian approach may as a result produce more useful results.

—From the Times (London).

Britain and the Asians

Asians entering Britain have found a new champion against immigration restrictions in the European Commission of Human Rights. The Council of Europe and the Court of Human Rights have hitherto had only to deal with pleas affecting Europeans and their governments. Neither the Iron Curtain countries of Eastern Europe, nor yet governments overseas, were ever visualized as being answerable to its rulings. It is a pity that Britain alone is in the dock, (and not those African states which by their racial discrimination have caused the trouble).

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The only course for the government is to raise the quota for the East African Asians and recognize it cannot "win." These people want to come in. They are British citizens to whom promises were made. Many have savings and will be an economic asset to Britain. Keeping them out not only creates intolerable human problems which the European Commission now recognizes, but it is also one more nail in the coffin of Britain's reputation in the non-white developing world. An estimated queue of 30,000 people is involved. If Britain chooses to, it could take them all.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 16, 1895

LONDON—The idea of motor-driven carriages is taking a quick hold of the English public, as is made quite evident by the large attendance at the opening of the exhibition of horseless carriages at Turnbridge Wells yesterday. Sir David Salomon glided into the ring in a six-wheeled, but of course without coachman, footman and horses, steering it himself. He then halted for a brief explanation of the mechanics and advantages of the vehicle.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 16, 1920

PARIS—From the reports of recent military operations by the French in Morocco received at the Ministry of War, it is revealed that the aeroplane is the ideal weapon against tribal warriors. At Wazan on Sept. 17, attacks caused heavy casualties and complete demoralization among the hostile tribes. The pursuit of fleeing natives on the following days was also rendered more effective by the use of planes.

Socialist Vision

Nasser called the system he was promoting "a socialist vision" in which "people base their lives on socialism." Once he told me (1961) that by 1986 he envisioned an Egypt on the following lines: "There will be farm cooperatives, small ownerships (with ten acres for each family), no landlords, industrial cooperatives, government-owned factories, privately owned factories and factories half privately owned and half state-owned."



Nasserism Without Nasser

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—This week's national referendum overwhelmingly approved the untested selection of Anwar Sadat as president of the United Arab Republic or, as it is better known, Egypt, but it will be up to Sadat himself to consolidate his position as an unchallenged boss. For there can be no true successor to Gamal Abdel Nasser and there is bound to be a behind-the-scenes struggle for the apparent succession in terms of real power.

I have no less an authority than Nasser himself for this statement since, in my last talk with him (1969) he said: "I will tell you something from my experience. At the top there is always a power contest in every country. This is my experience. There are also differing points of view and ideas at the top everywhere. I think in every country there is a power contest."

We had been talking about Soviet politics but it was apparent the Egyptian leader had his own country in mind, since he spoke of "my experience" and everyone knew there had been rivalries aimed at him directly or at local factions. And it is no secret that there are various and sometimes conflicting ambitions in the U.A.R., including the single party's command council, the security apparatus, the army, the intelligentsia and technocrats and the party hierarchy itself.

United on Basic Aims

Nevertheless, all these groups converge in determination to pursue the broad tenets of Nasserism without Nasser. They may differ on immediate tactics, on what kind of war or peace to foster vis-à-vis Israel and on whether Egyptian non-alignment should lean more heavily on Russia or the West, but they do not differ on long-range revolutionary goals even if there is argument on how these should be sought.

The key date in terms of future planning is 1972 by when, according to Nasser's reckoning, Egypt must complete the initial phase of its industrialization program. This envisions electrification of every village (largely as a result of the Aswan High Dam power complex), development of phosphate and fertilizer industries (to boost agricultural output) and the start of an indigenous steel industry. Admittedly both capital and fresh water (in desert areas) are required to succeed in these efforts.

Nasser believed it was possible for the U.A.R. to increase its gross national product at an annual rate of 7 percent. He deliberately invested the limited funds available beyond the national capacity on the theory that it was better to face a hard-currency crisis and invest than to build up reserves. He acknowledged that, because of the desert that hem in the narrow fertile Nile Valley, Egypt was condemned to live within 5 percent of its territory, but he dreamed that some day nuclear energy could be used for massive water desalinization, making the whole country potentially cultivable.

There will be small capitalists holding small numbers of securities. This will be a different society and one cannot foresee its political shape. This is a pleasant dream and welcomed by the overwhelming majority of Egyptians which clamorously endorsed Nasser because he promised a land of Cockaigne to the impoverished peasantry of this, by far the oldest nation state. But despite considerable progress, the difficult process of constructing such a society is still largely to be achieved—not simply because of contrapuntal drumbeats of war

with Israel and an unsuccessful expedition to Yemen but also because of inefficiency.

Nasser himself had the charismatic genius to excite Egyptian visions and magnetize support for them even if they showed but partial results. A big question today is whether his successors, that is to say, his real rather than his formal successors, will manage to attract similar support. And an even bigger question, perhaps, is just who those successors, in the end, will prove to be: who will exercise real authority and not just its appearance.

Voices in the Night

By David S. Broder

PHILADELPHIA—Milton Shapp is the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He is also one of the few men in his party (Jesse Unruh, who is running for governor of California, is another) to give serious thought to the last decade of the potential of state government for handling some of our serious domestic problems.

Joseph A. Califano Jr., who was President Johnson's special assistant for domestic affairs, studied and worked with those same problems for four years in the White House.

The other night, Califano, now a Washington lawyer and a young older statesman, gave a speech at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill that sheds an interesting light on the campaigns of Shapp and other Democratic gubernatorial hopefuls.

It also opens one's eyes to the costs of Agnewism in this campaign, the exploitation of negative emotional issues by Republicans in dozens of different races.

First, Califano. The gist of his message was a plea that liberal Democrats get over their preoccupation with Mr. Hardhat Middle America and get on with the neglected business of regaining their "ideological bearings."

"What we Democrats need urgently," Califano said, "is a Vatican II... to raise our vision and in turn provide hope for a troubled citizenry." Rather than being intimidated by charges of "social liberalism," Califano urged the Democrats to push ahead and ask the controversial questions that need to be asked.

He supplied some examples of what he had in mind. Democrats should question the existing federal structure, he said. "What is magic about 50 states?... Corporations merge. Why not states or cities and suburbs?"

If automobiles are a major source of pollution, he said, why not question the individual's absolute right to operate as many cars as he can afford? Why not "require every family to meet certain standards of need if they desire to purchase more than one car?"

Why not raise taxes to meet our public needs? Why not—if we are serious about building 25 million homes in this decade—"provide presidential authority to suspend the anti-trust laws and the obsolete building codes and zoning laws" that stand in the way of achieving that goal?

"These are the kinds of questions our party should be asking in the seventies," Califano said. And the answers, he said, should be implemented now—in state capitols, city halls and Congress, where the Democrats hold power, rather than awaiting the uncertain time when they return to the White House.

So much for Califano. Now turn

to Shapp. He is a self-made millionaire businessman who in the early '60s declined job offers from the Kennedy administration and plunged into a study of Pennsylvania government, believing, as he said, that "state government is where an executive can make a contribution."

With research he financed, Shapp developed comprehensive plans for the modernization of the state's fiscal, governmental and transportation structure—plans from which both parties have borrowed liberally. In 1968 he overcame the opposition of organization Democrats to win his party's gubernatorial nomination but lost the general election.

As much as any man in politics, Shapp has tried to base his campaign—as Califano urges—on rising the hard questions about the steps that may be needed to make his state governable in the 1970s. (He did not, it is true, question whether its preservation is necessary.)

Listen to Shapp debate his Republican opponent, Lt. Gov. Raymond Broderick, as he did last night, and you will not hear much about those plans.

Instead, as his early lead has ebbed, Shapp has found himself on the defensive, seeking to put out fires lit by his opponent on two issues ready-made for demagogues.

One is taxes. Pennsylvania is the largest state without an income tax, and Broderick's Republican predecessor, outgoing Gov. Raymond P. Shafer, spent the last three years of his term futilely trying to obtain one. Instead, the commonwealth has a patchwork of emergency tax laws which will leave the new governor facing an estimated \$400 million deficit next March.

But Broderick has taken a firm no-income-tax stand, talking of economies he would make in Shafer's administration to make the books balance. And Shapp has retreated to a position where he now says that although an income tax is eventually inevitable, he would veto one unless it were part of a total package of tax reform.

The second issue is even more emotional—abortion. Pennsylvania's present statute is restrictive on its face, but it is frequently ignored in fact, and has been held unconstitutional in a lower-court ruling that lawyers think will be sustained by the state supreme court. The state Democratic platform recommended a commission of women to consider possible revisions in the law.

But Broderick, a Roman Catholic himself, recently wrote each of the Catholic bishops of Pennsylvania a personal letter opposing liberalization of abortion laws. At least one bishop read the letter from the

Washington Seeking Keys

The Mideast Deadlock

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—"Rectification," said Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, "means a condition which we might bring about which would satisfy both parties, and then start negotiating." He had been asked at his press conference to define that word. His response was both adroit and a giveaway of the American view on what to do about the Egyptian-Soviet cheating in the Suez cease-fire zone.

Egypt denies it had been cheating, despite Rogers's claim of "conclusive" evidence to the contrary. And Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, charging "constant and massive violations," on Monday defined his call for "rectification" as the "reproduction of the situation that once existed" that is, on Aug. 7, when the Egyptians and Israelis accepted the Rogers standstill cease-fire proposal for at least 90 days.

Given Eban's prescription and Egypt's refusal to move back any of the missiles from the standstill zone along the canal, it would appear there is a deadlock. Yet the Rogers definition, and what otherwise can be learned, indicate that the United States believes the deadlock can be broken.

No one in this administration is claiming that Washington can talk Cairo, and Moscow, as well, into moving the missiles back—other than, perhaps, a token gesture of some sort. But it is being said that the U.S. can balance the Egyptian-Soviet defensive improvements in their military situation by offering offensive improvements to the Israelis.

In the American view the Egyptian-Soviet violations have lifted the restraints on Washington and it now is free to send Israel any and all weapons it considers necessary to provide compensation. But even if there is what Israel considered adequate compensation, it probably will take some new formulation as well to get Israel and Egypt back to the talks under UN mediator Gunnar Jarring.

Dayan's Position

On this latter score it is being widely noted here that Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has spoken of finding a new starting

point to resume talks. This is taken as meaning that with adequate military compensation Israel could be persuaded to accept a new take-off point, rather than insisting on restoration of the status quo ante.

Other Israeli officials are inclined to say that Dayan is speaking for himself and that his idea has not been put before the Israeli cabinet. In short, there would seem to be an opening here that Washington is now beginning to explore in private.

In his Monday remarks to the National Press Club, here, Eban made much of the violations as showing the worthlessness of Cairo's word, thus questioning the value of any peace agreement should one be reached, but Israel has depended in the past on its own strength, and American support, and not on Egypt's word, and the same doubtless will be true in the future.

Thus if Israel ever did get the permanent and secure borders it seeks by agreement, it is not impossible that this would be backed up by a token American and Soviet presence to guarantee such a settlement.

That idea was floated by a high American official some weeks ago. Although President Nixon then publicly shot it down, the idea is still very much alive in Washington. Furthermore, the Israelis do not deny it as a possibility, though they consider it as a sort of first step to guarantee the fourth point in Eban's summation of Israel's aims: cease-fire, negotiations, agreement, peace.

The Rogers peace initiative was badly battered by the standstill violations, although the cease-fire remains in effect and probably will be extended. Moscow has publicly pressed Nasser's successors in Cairo to carry on his policy of joining in the Jarring talks. At the least these factors have kept the Rogers plan alive.

Thus it could be that Israel can be satisfied with compensation as a form of rectification, provided Egypt's new leaders follow Moscow's prescription and accept a new starting point for the Jarring mission.

Letters

2d-Class U.S. Citizens

The problem of denaturalization and denaturalization in American law has been so involved that Miss Betty Werther ("The Legal Case for Dual Nationality," Oct. 10-11) must be forgiven for inadvertently misrepresenting the case of all those American citizens born

abroad of one American parent who face denaturalization under Sect. 301 (b) of the 1952 Nationality Act, unless they live for five consecutive years in the United States between the ages of 14 and 28.

Dual nationality as a principle is really not involved at all here even though some of those involved are dual citizens. The existing law simply deprives an American of the above description of his citizenship if he fails to comply with the stipulated residence requirement, irrespective as to whether or not he happens to have a second citizenship. Thus, the even greater hardship cases involve all those—and their percentage is considerable—who upon deprivation of their U.S. citizenship automatically become stateless persons, because they lack another citizenship. The pending Supreme Court case is not, as Miss Werther says, "The Legal Case for Dual Nationality," but concerns the last remaining relic of second-class citizenship.

Dr. WILFRED O. REINERS, Madrid.

Poverty in America

Jill Platt's letter about poverty in America (Oct. 9) finds one sympathizer in me! Most poverty is brought into the world by people who neither discipline nor try to help themselves. The FBI recently ran a story of a typical case of a woman in N. Y. with four or five illegitimate children, who is considered a poverty case. Society gives her over \$400 a month, which she claims is not enough. But she can't be bothered walking four blocks to the bank to cash her check in the bank. She goes to the local check casher for a fee. Ten me, Jill Platt—just what's that woman done for society lately? Don't get me wrong—I'm all in favor of helping the truly needy who temporarily need help, but not the permanent masses of unemployable who don't make any contribution to live on welfare, or their fellow man!

E. D. COGAN, London.

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Sato Warns U.S. of Trade 'Conflicts'

By Selig S. Harrison
TOKYO, Oct. 15 (WP)—Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato threw cold water today on hopes for a relaxation of Japan-U.S. economic tensions in his meeting with President Nixon next week, warning that it would be "very difficult" to close the big gap between the two countries at the present stage.

While Japan "has no intention of reviving militarism," Mr. Sato told American correspondents, "we can see that in the economic arena there will clearly be conflicts. We must evolve a broad formula to assure friendly economic competition."

Big French State Bank Sets Wide Link to Commerzbank

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Oct. 15.—Two major European banks announced today that they intend to join forces in the first trans-national banking agreement of its kind within the Common Market.

The nationalized status of the French partner, Credit Lyonnais, prevents the two from actually merging, officials said. West Germany's Commerzbank, with whom the accord was reached, is privately owned.

The agreement envisages that other European banks will join the collaboration. Bank officials said that there "have been contacts" with other banks, but refused to name them. They indicated, however, that they preferred not to have other French or German banks join them.

The move is seen by banking sources here as the first, albeit delayed, reaction to the invasion of Europe by some 40 of the largest U.S. banks. The Americans have some 850 branches and representative offices throughout Britain, the Common Market, and Switzerland, largely since the end of World War II.

Another ingredient fueling the link is the prospective enlargement of the Common Market by the entry of Britain, which, also in response to the American invasion, has numerous branches among the nation's largest banks have recently taken place.

Without taking note of the international competition, a Commerzbank spokesman in Frankfurt said that "the appropriate moment" had come to create a European bank based on the evolving EEC policy of harmonizing economic policy, narrowing exchange rate fluctuations and eventually creating a common currency.

"It could be a healthy development," a spokesman at an American bank said. "European banks have come to realize that there is such a thing as Europe. Hopefully, it means that national boundaries will be gradually falling in the economic domain within the EEC," he said.

The combined assets of the two banks, \$14.7 billion at the end of last year, would rank the new association fifth in the West after three U.S. banks and Barclays Bank of Britain.

Inco Boosts Nickel Price; Cites Canada Dollar Float

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—International Nickel of Canada raised the price of nickel yesterday by about 4 percent. The move, by the largest supplier of the metal in the non-Communist world, caught many in the industry by surprise.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines announced in Toronto today an immediate price hike following the formula Inco set forth yesterday.

After years of increases, the recent trend in most metal prices has been downward. However, Inco said the hike was needed to offset the rise in the exchange rate on the Canadian dollar, since it was cut free of a fixed parity earlier this year.

Although more than half of Inco stock is generally understood to be in the hands of Americans, it is officially a Canadian concern.

In Ottawa, the Prices and Incomes Commission said it will review Inco's price move.

The value of the Canadian dollar has risen from the pegged level of 92.5 U.S. cents to about 97.5 U.S. cents. Inco produces most of its nickel in Canada, but sells most of it in the United States. Thus, the greater the exchange value of the U.S. dollar, the more Canadian dollars flow into Inco's treasury.

The price increase is 5 cents a pound on the most expensive type, electrolytic nickel cathodes, to \$1.33 a pound in U.S. funds.

High Jobless Rate Into '72 Unavoidable, U.S. Aide Says

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)—The Nixon administration is resigned to the prospect that its fight against inflation will bar a return to full employment for all of 1971 and well into 1972.

To try for a faster recovery would, according to the administration, mean throwing away the gains made so far in reducing price pressures and would threaten a new inflation, a high administration official said.

This candid assessment, which contemplates an unemployment rate rising over 5 percent for all of 1971, is expected to be outlined by key officials at the blue-ribbon, closed-door Business Council semi-annual meeting opening Friday.

Organized labor and some businessmen has brought increasing pressure on the administration in recent weeks to press for a new stimulation of the economy, inasmuch as unemployment has now risen over 5.5 percent.

Taking the Risk
But the Nixon administration's position is that such a move would be "criminal," since the nation has worked so hard to get inflation under control, to reverse gears too quickly.

It is willing to risk the political flak that will come its way from those suggesting that Mr. Nixon is worried more about inflation than the jobless total. It places its hope on the prospect that by some time to 1972, the unemployment rate will break below 5 percent once again, and start toward the "acceptable" 4 percent.

The administration will not predict a top probable rate for unemployment because it believes that projections of labor force growth



David H. Barran

Barran to Be Chief of Shell

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—David H. Barran, 58, is to become the top man in the Royal Dutch/Shell group of companies, according to an announcement today said L.E.J. Brouwer is to retire as group managing director of the Anglo-Dutch oil giant in mid-1971. In the interests of continuity, it said, Mr. Barran will take over from him next month as chairman of the committee of managing directors.

Mr. Barran is currently the next senior managing director of the group. He was appointed chairman of Shell Trading and Transport Ltd. in 1967, and is a director of Shell U.K. (U.S.A.) and chairman of Shell U.K. Ltd.

Economic Recovery in U.S. Below Administration's Goal

By William H. Jones
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)—The index is now off 4.9 percent from its peak in July, 1969, and analysts were emphasizing yesterday that the decline would have taken place even without the auto strike. In August, the output index dropped 0.1 percent after a July rise of 0.2 percent—which had been hailed as a sign of economic upturn.

Other third-quarter figures showed the national defense portion of U.S. spending fell to an annual rate of \$75.3 billion from \$76.8 billion in the second quarter.

The \$9 billion annual rate increase for consumer spending in the third quarter trailed an \$11.2 billion second-quarter rise and was the smallest increase since late 1968. After-tax personal income rose \$8.5 billion, the smallest gain since early in 1968.

Plessey Net Up 15 Percent

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Plessey Co. Ltd. said today that net profit in the three months ended Sept. 30 climbed 15 percent to £2.1 million (\$7.44 million) from £1.7 million in the year-earlier period.

Net profit attributable to the parent company rose to £2.58 million from £2.29 million.

Sales in the first fiscal quarter rose to £51 million from £45 million, for a 13 percent gain.

Plessey chairman Lord Harding said recently acquired Alloys Unlimited of the United States had losses amounting to \$4 million in the year ended June 30, 1970. He told the annual meeting these losses are being written off. They reflect the cost integration and divestitures, and are not indicative of Alloys potential, he said.

Plessey Inc. chairman Warren J. Stashenko said there is no intention to acquire more U.S. companies until Alloys has been "digested."

RCA Earnings Plummet 70 Percent

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—RCA Corp. reported last night that third-quarter profits tumbled 70.3 percent on a decline of 4.9 percent in sales. Net income for the first nine months of the year was 50.8 percent under the 1969 level as sales slipped by 3.8 percent.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman and president, traced the declines to a combination of the longest strike in the company's history plus "continuing softness in certain key sectors of the national economy."

The strike lasted 101 days and involved up to 12,000 employees at 12 manufacturing sites, affecting production of color television picture tubes, black-and-white TV sets, computer, defense and space systems, and electronic components. It ended Sept. 10.

Mr. Sarnoff noted that in consumer electronics, sales and profits "declined severely, reflecting substantial reductions in the domestic industry in all major product categories." Sales of color TV sets, "the bellwether product," were down 21 percent in the first nine months, he said.

Other negative factors included a continuing decline in government business and the adverse effect on operations of RCA subsidiary National Broadcasting Co. corporate advertising "in view of the uncertain profit outlook."

Mr. Sarnoff did report "significant progress in computer operations, citing the introduction on Sept. 15 of a new series of com-

Alcoa Profits, Revenue Are Off

Alcoa said principal causes of the drops were a strike in Great Britain, still continuing, and initial start-up costs of a new Brazilian smelter. It also noted increased labor and material costs.

Revenue was up 2.4 percent in the quarter and 2 percent in the first nine months of the year.

Aluminum Co. of America

	1970	1969
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)	335.2	376.1
Third Quarter Profits (millions)	13.13	25.72
Per Share	0.82	1.17
Nine Months Revenue (millions)	1,171.5	1,148.9
Nine Months Profits (millions)	79.63	88.30
Per Share	3.62	4.02

American Can

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 518.10 450.45
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 20.78 19.71
Per Share 1.13 1.07
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 1,400.7 1,302.3
Nine Months Profits (millions) 58.25 55.73
Per Share 3.22 3.02

Burrage Corp.

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 218.8 165.9
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 11.56 9.58
Per Share 0.87 0.58
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 612.6 517.2
Nine Months Profits (millions) 35.38 30.24
Per Share 2.14 1.83

Brookway Glass

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 51.28 45.9
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 3.24 3.92
Per Share 0.79 0.81
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 144.2 128.4
Nine Months Profits (millions) 10.90 10.96
Per Share 2.25 2.27

Columbia Broadcasting System

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 198.6 296.8
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 17.0 18.3
Per Share 0.82 0.68
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 590.4 616.2
Nine Months Profits (millions) 47.2 43.6
Per Share 1.73 1.78

Eastman Kodak

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 703.9 897.1
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 113.38 112.98
Per Share 0.71 0.70
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 1,928.0 1,866.8
Nine Months Profits (millions) 279.27 273.59
Per Share 1.73 1.70

Evans Products

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 150.6 139.1
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 3.42 4.41
Per Share 0.60 0.71
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 407.1 403.6
Nine Months Profits (millions) 8.45 12.72
Per Share 1.46 2.33

Fibreboard Corp.

Third Quarter Revenue (millions) 44.5 46.0
Third Quarter Profits (millions) 0.32 1.09
Per Share 0.09 0.40
Nine Months Revenue (millions) 129.4 136.3
Nine Months Profits (millions) 1.48 5.70
Per Share 0.47 2.16

Stock Prices Move Higher With Caution

Volume Rises; Group Improvements Noted

By Varian G. Varian
NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher today in the second cautious advance in a row.

"The market is holding up pretty well despite some disappointing earnings reports," declared one Wall Street broker. "Volume shows a tendency to dry up when prices decline and that is encouraging. I'd say the market really seems to be searching for some excuse to go up."

Staying in plus territory for the entire session, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 787.87, with a gain of 5.14. Yesterday, it added 2.67 after declining a total of 25.12 over the four previous trading days.

Standard and Poor's 500 tacked on 0.40 to close at 84.65 and the NYSE index rose 0.21 to 46.23.

Among the better-acting groups were gold, oil and railroad issues. Posting 1970 highs were such leading gold stocks as Dome Mines, up 1 3/4 to 64 1/4; Homestake Mining, up 1 1/2 to 25 1/2; and Campbell Fed Lake Mines, up 5/8 to 30 1/8.

In London, the free-market price for gold has risen this week to its highest level since last November. Oil issues were aided by numerous brokerage-house recommendations and the continuing attention given to fuel shortages.

Climbing by a point or more were Standard Oil (New Jersey), Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of Ohio. Getty Oil added 3 3/4 to 67.

Volume Up
Turnover ranked as the busiest of this week at 112.5 million shares. It still lagged below the average session for September, however, as some investors kept one eye on the final game of the World Series and one eye on the stock tape.

The Dow Jones transportation average moved up 3.21 points to 156.67, for a far better percentage gain than the industrials.

The improvement in railroad stocks followed an affirmative vote by Congress to create and partly finance a private corporation to operate the nation's dwindling railroad passenger service.

Louisville & Nashville climbed 3 1/2 to 65. Point-plus gains appeared in Norfolk & Western and Union Pacific.

Middle South Utilities, unchanged at 23 1/4, led the active list. Virtually all of its volume of 204,700 shares came on a single block transaction.

The only large losers on the active roster were Natamex, down 2 1/4 to 53 1/4, and Telcel, off 1 1/4 to 21.

Glamour stocks generally displayed a mixed pattern, with losses of more than two points apiece in Burroughs, Memorex and American Research & Development. International Business Machines added 1 1/2 to 238.

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For the Investor who requires a worldwide viewpoint

International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change June 30, 1969—June 30, 1970

- UNITED STATES — 25.4
- EUROSYNDICAT — 15.4
- AUSTRALIA — 3.1
- JAPAN — 8.2
- UNITED KINGDOM — 12.8
- GERMANY — 23.3
- FRANCE — 1.7
- NETHERLANDS — 12.4
- ITALY — 5.3

60 100 140

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Members New York Stock Exchange
and other principal securities exchanges

Dramatic Loss of Liquidity

IN YOUR MUTUAL FUND SHARES? WE COULD HAVE PROTECTED YOU, HAD WE KNOWN YOU. WE ARE AN INDEPENDENT, SWISS ADVISORY SERVICE. OUR CHARGE? 1/2 OF 1% OF ONLY THOSE ASSETS WE'LL HELP YOU PUT INTO FUNDS OPERATING UNDER A LEGISLATION DEDICATED TO THE PROTECTION OF FUND SHAREHOLDERS.

TRIGEMUS TRUST COMPANY INC.
RUE MOLLAT 60
1221 GENEVA 19, SWITZERLAND
PHONE: 34-4740



NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

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Amount enclosed

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City _____

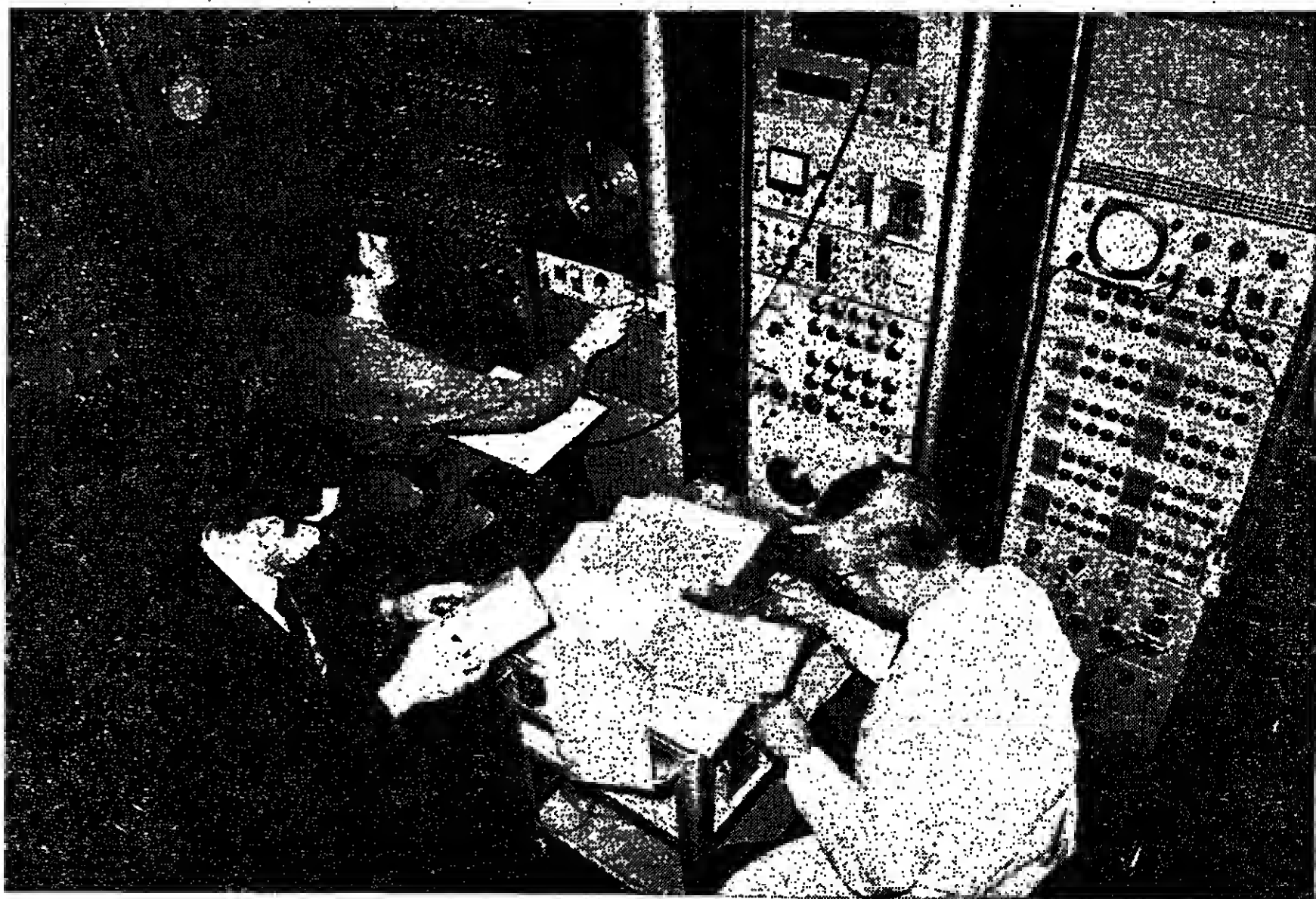
Country _____

British-American Bank LIMITED

AFC watch it go

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High.	Low.	Div. In \$	100s. First.	High Low Last. Chge

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High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	100s	100s	Chgs	High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	100s	100s	Chgs	High	Low	Div. in \$	100s	100s	100s	Chgs											
12	10	Riallet Prov.	461	0%	111 1/2	107 1/2	+	15 1/2	8	Star Driv.	40	16	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+	23 1/2	9 1/2	Versin	356	14	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+	26	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+
12 1/2	10 1/2	Alford Ind.	7	0%	25 1/2	25 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
26 1/2	14 1/2	Pickard	7	2 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Richard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
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20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+	15 1/2	8 1/2	Shenon Ind.	21	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+	11 1/2	4	Vesley Co.	1	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
20	16 1/2	Rickard	8	1 1/2																											


[illegible][illegible]

Eurodollars

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)		Oct. 15, 1970	
		Bid	Asked
Amsterdam			
100	105.30		
200	105.30		
300	105.30		
400	105.30		
500	105.30		
600	105.30		
700	105.30		
800	105.30		
900	105.30		
1000	105.30		
1100	105.30		
1200	105.30		
1300	105.30		
1400	105.30		
1500	105.30		
1600	105.30		
1700	105.30		
1800	105.30		
1900	105.30		
2000	105.30		
2100	105.30		
2200	105.30		
2300	105.30		
2400	105.30		
2500	105.30		
2600	105.30		
2700	105.30		
2800	105.30		
2900	105.30		
3000	105.30		
3100	105.30		
3200	105.30		
3300	105.30		
3400	105.30		
3500	105.30		
3600	105.30		
3700	105.30		
3800	105.30		
3900	105.30		
4000	105.30		
4100	105.30		
4200	105.30		
4300	105.30		
4400	105.30		
4500	105.30		
4600	105.30		
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4800	105.30		
4900	105.30		
5000	105.30		
5100	105.30		
5200	105.30		
5300	105.30		
5400	105.30		
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6000	105.30		
6100	105.30		
6200	105.30		
6300	105.30		
6400	105.30		
6500	105.30		
6600	105.30		
6700	105.30		
6800	105.30		
6900	105.30		
7000	105.30		
7100	105.30		
7200	105.30		
7300	105.30		
7400	105.30		
7500	105.30		
7600	105.30		
7700	105.30		
7800	105.30		
7900	105.30		
8000	105.30		
8100	105.30		
8200	105.30		
8300	105.30		
8400	105.30		
8500	105.30		
8600	105.30		
8700	105.30		
8800	105.30		
8900	105.30		
9000	105.30		
9100	105.30		
9200	105.30		
9300	105.30		
9400	105.30		
9500	105.30		
9600	105.30		
9700	105.30		
9800	105.30		
9900	105.30		
10000	105.30		

Wien	1.433	Algerien	2.725
Genève	10.951	Portugal	2.745
London	1.430	Schweden	3.343
		Türkei	171

Paris	
Algerien	345
Argentinien	172,20
Australien	1.045
Can. Pacific	336
C. G.	411,90
China	105,52
Citibank	113,96
C. S. Bank	544
Commerzbank	162,80
Créd. Lyonn.	104,52
Deutsche	34,25
Edison	166,90
Fin. Par. B.P.	243
Fr. Petro	162,40
IBM	149,50
Imperial	104,25
Intell. Can.	258,18
Mac. Bull.	127,50
Imperial	127,50
Mobil	235
Omniplan	251
Petroleum	162,30
Rechnung	162,30



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The Dreyfus Fund is a mutual investment fund that hopes to make your money grow and takes what it considers sensible risks in that direction.

Ask your securities dealer for

London		
4-America	7/16	24.25
4-Africa	7/16	24.25
4-Asia	7/16	24.25
4-Australia	7/16	24.25
4-Bank	45/9	24.25
4-Brazil	45/9	24.25
4-Canada	45/9	24.25
4-India	113/7	24.25
4-Japan	113/7	24.25
4-Mexico	113/7	24.25
4-Netherlands	113/7	24.25
4-Norway	113/7	24.25
4-Sweden	113/7	24.25
4-Switzerland	113/7	24.25
4-Taiwan	113/7	24.25
4-Thailand	113/7	24.25
4-Turkey	113/7	24.25
4-U.S.A.	113/7	24.25
4-U.K.	113/7	24.25
4-West Germany	113/7	24.25
4-Yugoslavia	113/7	24.25
4-Zurich	113/7	24.25

Adm.	34/74	Chie. Ref.	0,920	City
S. Ind.	121/5	Elek. Wk.	2,250	
S. Grad.	22/14	Hart. Rache.	16,320	Address
	72/4	Un. Colum.	1,420	
Un. St.	52/3	Ness. bear.	2,150	Country
Waga.	27/7	Sauer.	1,949	
Un. St. C.	37/7	Sodas.	1,620	Telephone
	150/4	Sulzer.	2,725	
Thermic.	51/4	Un. B. Suisse.	2,200	

\$100,000,000	
8.90% Sinking Fund Debentures Due October 1, 1995	

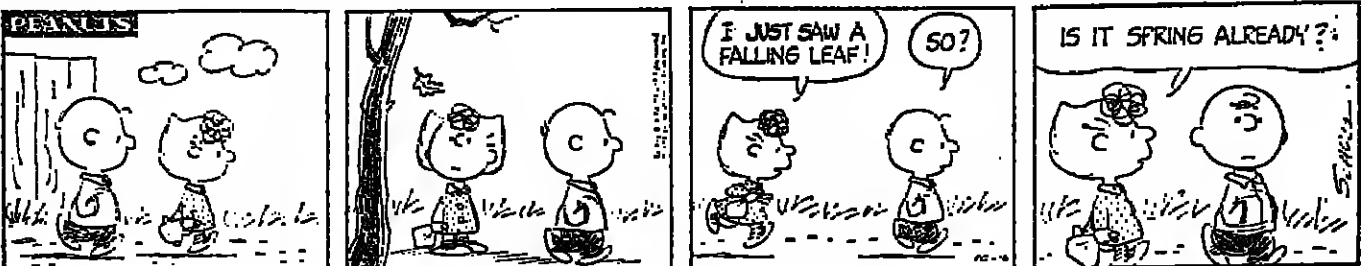
\$50,000,000	
8.30% Notes Due October 1, 1975	

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. The First Boston Corporation Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated
 Salomon Brothers Blyth & Co., Inc. Drexel Harriman Ripley duPont Glore Forgan
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 Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.
 Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Kidder, Peabody & Co. Lehman Brothers
Incorporated
 Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Smith, Barney & Co.
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 Crédit Lyonnais Corporation Paribas Corporation SoGen International Corporation
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Incorporated Corporation Incorporated
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America, Inc.
 The Nikko Securities Co. Nomura Securities International, Inc.
International, Inc.
 Ultrafin International Corporation Yamaichi Securities Company
of New York, Inc.

October 16, 1970

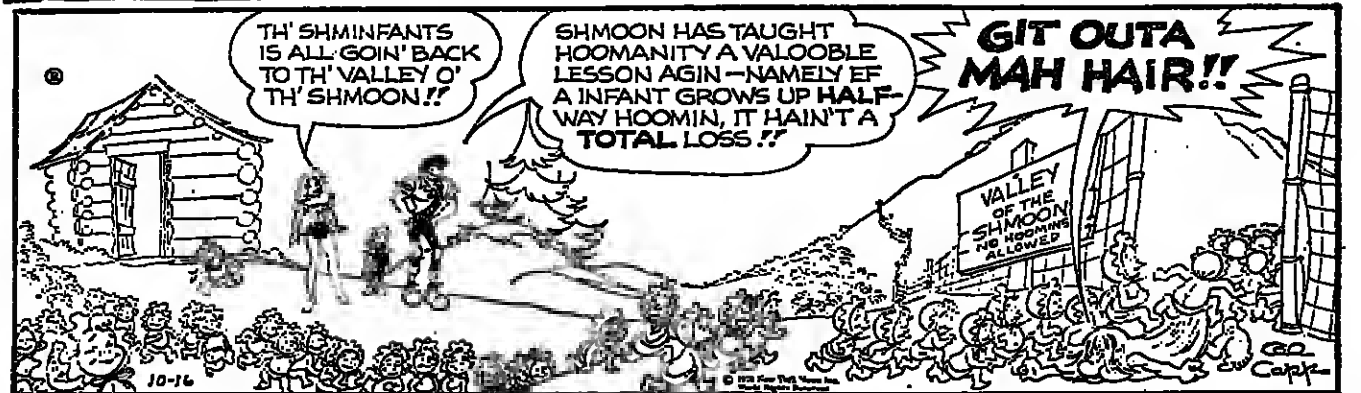
PEANUTS



B.C.



T. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An inexperienced player who number of aces he holds. Most hears his partner bid four no-trump automatically gives a Blackwood response to show the of the time he is right to do so. Later in his bridge life he learns the obvious exception: four no-trump is not Blackwood, but simply a slam invitation, when it is a ruse from one no-trump or two no-trump.

The expert recognizes other exceptional cases, but these are not easy to define. Some of them are covered by the following rule: A player who has bid no-trump earlier in the auction cannot bid Blackwood, so his four no-trump bid must be natural. An example of this is shown in the diagrammed deal.

The response of two no-trump was not standard. It promised a balanced hand with 16 or more points, following a treatment used in the little-known English "Baron" system. The subsequent bidding was natural and North eventually signed off in four no-trump. As she had earlier bid three no-trump, her bid could not be misconstrued as Blackwood. She was simply rejecting her partner's four-diamond slam suggestion.

South was not entirely happy when he saw the dummy. He could not be sure of developing clubs before the defenders established hearts, and he had no sure way to make ten tricks outside the club suit.

South reasoned that if he could make one fast club trick he could abandon the suit and play spades, with a certainty of making ten tricks: four diamonds, three spades, two hearts and one club. (The chance of making four spade tricks was rather poor.) So after winning

the first trick with the heart king—ducking would have been an error—he played the club jack and faced a guess when West played low.

If he had finessed at this point, losing to the queen, the contract would have failed. But he made the winning play of the king for a reason that would only be applicable in tournament play.

NORTH (D)
K6
Q52
KQJ4
K9853

WEST
842
Q10763
Q1075
A2

EAST
Q753
K84
863
Q76

SOUTH
AJ109
AKS
A92
J104

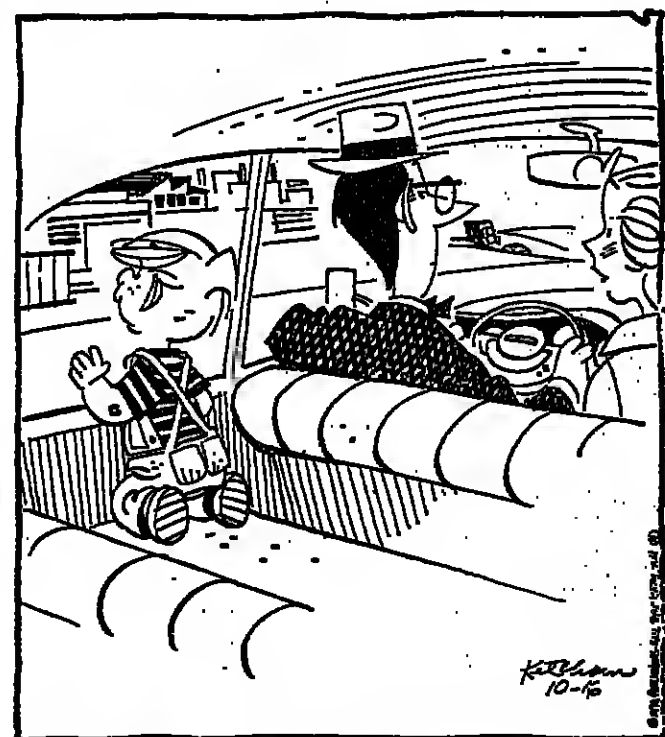
Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
3 N.T. Pass 4 ♣ Pass
4 N.T. Pass Pass
West led the heart six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	A	R	G	O	U	T	A	R	E	S	T
O	P	I	N	E	R	E	L	L	E	S	C
B	I	D	I	C	A	T	E	S	E	S	
S	S	E	S	A	L	E	T	R	I	U	N
S	T	R	S	B	E	E	P				
P	A	T	I	E	S	A	U	R	O	R	E
C	A	S	E	D	L	I	L	I	O	N	N
R	U	I	N	E	S	A	M	B	I	A	
A	L	I	S	T	I	E	S	P	A	T	E
M	I	N	O	T	A	I	R	E	S		
G	I	L	L	S	D	O	T	E			
F	U	R	O	W	O	I	L	S	A	R	E
A	R	I	A	S	A	B	S	E	R	O	S
L	I	S	T	R	I	O	T	O			
A	C	T	H								

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MIRPE
RUZEA
GENPOS
PEEXOS



Answers: GRAVE BRIAR ZODIAC ASYLUM
Yesterday's Answer: What the jacket that caught fire must have been—A BLAZER

BOOKS

THE SUPREME COMMANDER
The War Years of General Dwight D. Eisenhower
By Stephen E. Ambrose. Doubleday. 732 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S.A. (Ret.)

STEPHEN E. AMBROSE, presently occupying the Eisenhower Chair of Military History at Kansas State University, was associate editor of "The Papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower," recently published by the Johns Hopkins Press. Editors of the Eisenhower Papers, some 15 million documents relevant to the war years of Gen. Eisenhower. Therefore, they limited their selection to papers written by the General, not to him. Even so, the published papers, with summaries of pertinent incoming correspondence and explanatory notes, fill five large volumes. Ambrose has boiled down into a single book the essence of these volumes, garnished with quotes and comments from many of the principal political and military leaders with whom Eisenhower was associated during World War II.

Ambrose's book is well worth reading, and worth owning as an abbreviated reference text. There are some minor errors of fact, and military men will take exception to some of Ambrose's conclusions on military matters, on which his competence to judge may be questionable. But the only serious drawback of the book is the lack of any detailed maps, without which much of the accounts of fighting will be difficult for the reader to follow.

Through no fault of his own, Eisenhower had not served in combat in World War I, and prior to World War II had not commanded any military unit larger than a battalion. This paucity of command experience was frequently the basis of criticism of Eisenhower by senior British officers, criticism that was echoed in the American press, which was astounded at having Eisenhower, rather than one of their more experienced men, chosen as supreme commander. This relative lack of experience seemed initially to weigh on Eisenhower himself and made him less definitive than was his natural bent in his early disagreements with Churchill, Montgomery, De Gaulle and the British members of the combined chiefs of staff.

Ambrose traces Eisenhower's growing confidence during these recurring disputes, which began in 1943 with British objections to Eisenhower's plans for the invasion of Europe, continued throughout the Mediterranean campaign, and came to a climax following the Battle of the Bulge. The combined chiefs of staff were supposed to be responsible for the strategic direction of the war, but Ambrose points out that political considerations, as well as questions of national prestige, inevitably compounded the differences in military concepts and plans. Churchill and Roosevelt held the ultimate power of decision. But Ambrose rightly gives major credit in the resolution of these difficulties to Eisenhower's maturing grasp of the political factors and his remarkable faculty for compromise.

ing conflicting views. This was especially true of his handling of De Gaulle, who complicated the problems for Eisenhower. Despite Montgomery's great contributions to the Allied cause, Ambrose pictures him as a thorn in the side of the supreme commander. Their frequent clashes arose not from Montgomery's egotism, but from his honest conviction that Eisenhower was not competent to direct operations of armies in the field.

The most illuminating passages in Ambrose's book are as he analyzes the lack of rapport between Eisenhower and Montgomery, which may have been the root of the many misunderstandings between the two strong-willed men.

Eisenhower was inherently an impatient man. Yet his confrontations with Montgomery exercised unbreakable patience, which Montgomery at times misinterpreted as a sign of weakness or vacillation. Ambrose agrees that Eisenhower's instructions to Montgomery were sometimes subject to misinterpretation, but points out that despite all the protests of Montgomery, Eisenhower retained his own role as coordinator of ground operations and stuck to his plan of attacking the Rhine on broad front.

The Battle of the Bulge was the turning point not only in sealing Allied victory in the West but in confirming Eisenhower's military competence and ability to command. Followed up by the success of his broad-front attack to the Rhine, Eisenhower thereafter firmly held the reins of control over Montgomery, Bradley, Patton and De Gaulle.

Ambrose's account of the arguments as to whether the Western Allies should have advanced across the Elbe and in Czechoslovakia is less definitive than the earlier chapters. Perhaps this is because Eisenhower himself wrote relatively little about this phase of the war. His dissensions here dealt with European political factors, military ones and Eisenhower, like all Americans, were more interested in ending the fighting than in more distant postwar considerations.

Eisenhower is, of course, central figure of this book, stands out as remarkable a leader-statesman, who not only led to victory the greatest military machine assembled in Western world but did much to hold together the alliance that made victory possible. At all else, Ambrose emphasizes that it was Eisenhower's character, his innate modesty, warm, friendly nature, and unquestioned integrity that were the essential ingredients of his leadership.

Gen. Collins was Army Chief of Staff from 1949 to 1953 and from February, 1944, to the end of the war, commanded the 7th Corps under Gen. Eisenhower in Europe. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD By Will Wenz

ACROSS

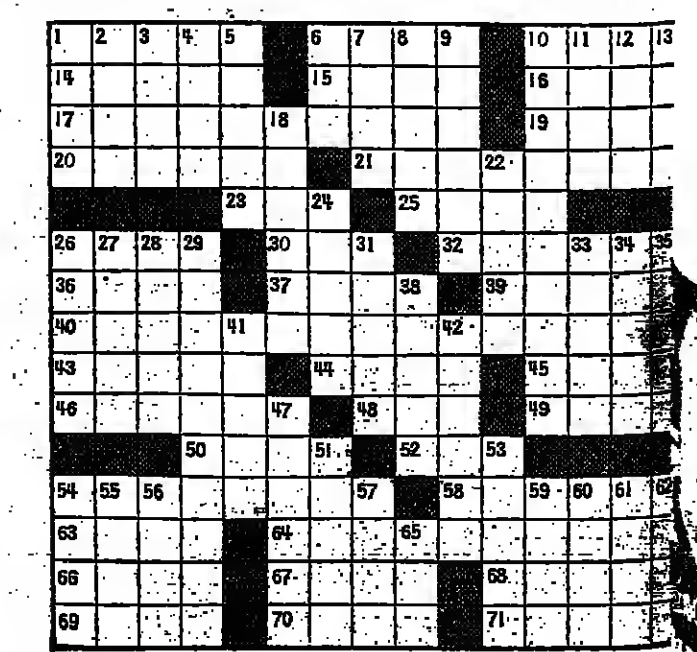
1 Unit of magnetic induction
6 Iranian king
10 out (made do)
14 Concert hall
15 Renovate
16 Prefix meaning dry
17 Item on a spice rack
19 Acclaim
20 Event at the pass
21 Small compensation
22 Do a farm chore
25 Sister
26 Mastodon feature
30 Secret nationalist org.
32 Blot
36 Word heard in the back room
37 Liquid container
39 Perplexed
40 Hospital employees
43 Certain potatoes
44 Enthusiastic
45 S-shaped molding

46 Author of "The Elbow"
48 Fertil
49 Information
50 O'Neill
52 Gillespie, for short
54 Hoarded
58 Of bodily motions
63 Musical instrument
64 Douglas fir
66 Grow lazy
67 Place
68 Obsolete
69 Understands
70 Lunar vehicles
71 Came into play

DOWN

1 Garment for a quagga
2 Cheese
3 Balkan native
4 Whopper
5 Off the mark
6 Classmen: Abbr.
7 Jumbled mass
8 Com's specialty
9 Cold remedy of yore
10 Total consumption
11 Shakespearean actor

12 Father of Leib
13 Disburse
18 Grade of meat
22 French smoker's item
24 Destruction
25 Hacks
27 U. N. agency
28 Part of a building
29 Pennsylvanians
31 Timber trees
33 American Indian
34 Breathes life into
35 Foundations
38 Work, as clay
41 Sharp spasm
42 Color
47 Sign up
51 Mountain stronghold
53 "The Prisoner of —"
54 Loads
55 Competent
56 Debauchee
57 Adjudge
59 Mast
60 European head of state
61 Feminine suffixes
62 Relinquish
65 Augie's other nickname



هكذا من اجل

Baltimore Orioles Win World Championship

Defeat Reds, 9-3, to Take Series in 5

By Joseph Duro

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 (NYT).

One year after their memorable loss to the New York Mets, the Baltimore Orioles today captured the 67th World Series.

They spotted the National League champions three runs in the first inning, but then came charging back with six of their own inside three innings. And by the time Brooks Robinson threw out the last Cincinnati batter to end the game, they had pounded six pitchers for 15 hits and convincingly won the world championship of baseball, four games to one.

It was an awesome display by a team that was upset by the Mets in five games last October, and every man in the lineup contributed to it. All eight regulars got hits, including home runs by Frank Robinson and Merv Rettenmund. The only Oriole who did not get a hit was Mike Cuellar, the pitcher.

But Cuellar, a 33-year-old Cuban left-hander, lent a hand with the fanciest pitching in the Series. Troubled by a bad hip and rattled by the three-run burst at the start, he allowed Cincinnati only two singles and a walk over the last eight innings and retired 23 of the final 26 batters he faced.

For the Orioles, who dominated the American League the last two years, the victory marked them as the closest thing to a dynasty in baseball—a sport that has become a graveyard for "dynasties" in recent years.

They have played in three World Series in five years, have taken two of them and have won two of every three games during the last two seasons.

They also have become the richest baseball players around. They earned \$13,000 in playoff and World Series money last year and will earn perhaps \$15,000 this year.

The Orioles repeated their record today after a free-swinging Series in which they made 50 hits and scored 33 runs. They also hit ten home runs, breaking the record for a five-game Series set by the New York Yankees in 1951, also against Cincinnati.

At the outset this afternoon, the Orioles were confronted by rainy weather and an aroused Cincinnati team that had beaten them yesterday after three straight losses. But neither the rain nor the Reds' revival lasted long enough to thwart the Orioles.

Both starting pitchers—Cuellar,

York Yankees in 1951, also against Cincinnati.

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MOB SCENE—Orioles jump for joy—and on each other—near mound area after the final out in yesterday's World Series victory over the Reds.

Tony Cloninger's turn to suffer. The second man he pitched to was Rettenmund, who was brushed back by a high hard one and then popped a home run into the right-field seats.

Before the inning was over, Brooks Robinson singled to center, Johnson doubled past third and Etchebarren drew an intentional walk. But the Reds bailed out in the fifth, after Wilcox, who lined a hard shot off the 20-year-old rookie's right hip, with Tony Perez retrieving the ball and throwing it first for the out.

Then, in the fifth, after Wilcox had left for a pinch-hitter, it was

retired six more batters in a row. One of them, Perez, ripped a line drive toward left field, but Belanger speared it with an acrobatic leap.

Then, in the seventh, Helms and Dave Concepcion singled with one down, but Cuellar took Bernie Carbo's bouncing ball and started a double play via second base. And in the ninth, Bench pulled a low liner past third but Brooks Robinson, who had robbed him twice before in the Series, made a diving backhand catch in the dirt.

In the eighth, the Orioles got two more runs off Ray Washburn on a walk plus singles by Blair, Frank Robinson and Johnson. Then Clay

Carroll, the 16th Cincinnati pitcher of the Series, struck out two of the last three batters and the Baltimore bats were finally silent.

For the Orioles, the towering figure throughout the Series was Brooks Robinson. He not only made spectacular plays with his glove but also made nine hits in five games as did Blair and they included two home runs and two doubles.

Soon after he threw out Pat Corrales for the final out, he was voted the winner of the Sport magazine award as the outstanding player in the Series and will receive a new car to prove it.

Victory Helps Orioles Forget Last Year's Loss to the Mets

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 (UPI).—A year later, the Baltimore Orioles celebrated a World Series victory today, their 1969 embarrassment only a memory.

"This makes up for everything," said Brooks Robinson, the Series' outstanding player. "There's a lot of satisfaction and pride involved in bouncing back to win it."

"When you feel that you had the best club and didn't win it, like last year, it's a long wait to get it back," he said.

Robinson, who had nine hits in

the Series and repeatedly made outstanding defensive plays, called it "the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

But the 33-year-old third baseman took winning in stride, just as he took yesterday's only loss for the Orioles. Wearing a black T-shirt and pants from his uniform, Brooks met the press with his arms folded and showing little emotion.

"I feel like a young 33 now," he said. "No, I don't ever remember making a series of plays on defense like the first three games. Yes, I can use the car."

